FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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Telegraphed for the Raleigh Register.

Battle on the Rio Grande!—Matamoras Taken!—American Consul Wounded!!

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 4th.

We have dates from the Rio Grande to the 23d of October. The attack on Matamoras by the Revolutionists commenced on the 20th and on the 23d, they had possession of the city, within four squares of the Plaza. The Government troops still retained had suffered the loss of 150 killed and wounded, while the revolutionists but three, including Captain Ford of the Texan Rangers.

Don Avalos was wounded during the attack.

The city was set on fire on the 23d, and the Custom House, together with other property was consumed. On the 25th, several of the stores, were also set on fire and plundered, and the American Consul, Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina,)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2d.

Right of Search Re-Asserted.—It is now beyond doubt, that Crampton, the Charge de Affairs ad interim, sent to this Government despatches in which it is stated that the British and English Governments have given in case of the sailing of any expeditions against Cuba, to search any suspicious character, whether under the United States or other colors.

Fremont.—The St. Louis Union of the 27th says: "Col. Fremont has completed and confirmed the sale of his Mariposa gold land in California. The property is made to a company in London for a million of dollars, one hundred thousand of which (that being the first instalment) is to be paid to Col. Fremont in the city of New York on or about the 15th of this month. Col. Fremont may now be classed among the wealthiest millionaires of the United States. He has, besides the Mariposa tract just sold, a vast amount of property in San Francisco."

Difficulties with the Chippewas.—According to the following extract from the "Minnesotian," it appears that Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, has concluded a treaty with the Chippewas:

"Mr. A. Kline, an express courier, arrived by mail for the Hudson Bay Company, at this place on Friday, in seventeen days from Fort Garry. He brings the gratifying intelligence that Governor Ramsey has succeeded in making a most favorable treaty with the Chippewas at Pembina. The whole valley of the Red river of the North, a tract of country about three hundred miles from north to south, and one hundred and fifty miles from east to west, has been acquired for an annuity of fifty thousand dollars per year, and which increases at the end of twenty years. It also will receive thirty thousand dollars on the ratification of the treaty to pay debts and divide among their several relatives."

SMALL HORSES.

Small horses may all be in favor of speed, but the *facts* are all the other way. Large horses are more liable to stumble and be lame than those of the medium size. They are clumsy and cannot step so quick. Overgrown animals of all descriptions are less useful in all kinds of business and less hardy than those of a smaller size. If theory is to be taken in order to determine such matters, we suggest to the lovers of overgrown animals, the following: The largest trees are unnatural growth. They grow above the usual mark, and it is found to keep them in position, than when were they on a level with their kindred. "Follow nature," is a rule not forgotten by farmers. Large men are the best for business; large cows are the best for milk; large oxen are best for travelling; large hogs are the logs to fatten best; and large hens are the best to lay eggs. Extremes should be avoided. We want well formed men, rather than such as have large heads. Old as it may seem to the theorist, long-legged soldiers are better on a march, and the officers say they endure fatigue longer than those of longer legs. On choosing a horse, take care by all means that his hind legs are short. If they are long and split apart like a pair of shears, never inquire the price of the animal, but run for your life, and make sure that can be taken up. Horses of a snug built are not always fast enough. It is no easy matter to select a horse that is perfect in all points. Snug built and high horses are not fast on the road. Fast trotters are not made for very long service.

Charge of Judge McLean.—The charge of Judge McLean to the grand jury of the United States Circuit Court for Ohio, at the late June term, is published in the Cincinnati Gazette of the 31st ult. It relates chiefly to the expeditions against Cuba, which the learned Judge says "There was an invasion among civilized nations more atrocious and less excusable."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1851.

STATISTICS OF WAGONS.—We are indebted to Mr. Rose, of the Plank Road Office, for the following statement, showing a very large increase of the number of vehicles passing the Toll Gate for six months of this year over the corresponding six months of last year:—

Comparative Table, shewing the number of Wagons and other vehicles passing the Toll Gate, on Haymount, F. & W. Plank Road, for the 6 months ending Oct. 1, 1850, and Oct. 1, 1851:

	1850	1851
April,	647	1124
May,	794	872
June,	629	594
July,	589	749
Aug.,	666	1038
Sept.,	720	1224
	4045	5601

THE WILMINGTON RAIL ROAD.—By the Report of Gen. McRae, President of the Company, we obtain further particulars than those furnished by the Report of the Auditing Committee, which we published. For instance, under the head of expenditures ($277,255 20,) over $50,000 were paid for new Locomotives and Cars, to meet the wants of the increasing travel and transportation of the road, and for the thorough repair, or rather renewal, of the Steamer Vanderbilt. The company has never been in as good condition to carry on its operations as at present. 14 miles of the road remain to be relaid with heavy iron, which is daily expected. Still another locomotive has been ordered, besides one now in process of construction in the shops at Wilmington.

Every one who has travelled over the road will acknowledge the justice of the following remarks of the President:—

"The Road, so far as it has been relaid, compares favorably with the best roads in our country, and instead of the complaints and denunciations of travellers which have been heaped upon us for years without stint, and which were to some extent deserved when our old flat bar road was in use, we hear from all, commendation and praise for the ease and speed with which they are transported over our line."

Elections took place in Louisiana and Mississippi on Monday last; in New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin, on Tuesday; in Maryland on yesterday; and will take place in Massachusetts and Michigan on Monday next. We may expect to hear from some of them in time for our next paper.

MR. GORRELL'S ADDRESS.—We have received copies of the Address delivered by RALPH GORRELL, Esq. of Greensborough, before the two Literary Societies of Davidson College, at the Annual Commencement on the 13th of August last—a neatly printed pamphlet issued from the office of the Greensborough Patriot. The Register appropriately says of it,—

"We do not know when we have perused any literary production, from which we have derived greater gratification. The subject of the address is:—"*The influence of Educated men upon Society;*" and in pointing out where that influence may be best exerted, the able and patriotic Author shows the great wants of our State in the way of improved means of commerce and travel, in improved modes of agriculture, in popular education, and in staying the tide of emigration."

GRESHAM'S HOTEL, WELDON, N. C.—We have not been requested to call attention, editorially, to Mr. Gresham's advertisement, and therefore we do it the more readily, for the purpose of saying, that in no Hotel in North Carolina did we ever find neater and better accommodations than at Guion's, at Raleigh, whilst Mr. and Mrs. Gresham superintended it (a remark which will not less apply to the same Hotel as now conducted by Mr. Guion himself,) and at the Henderson Hotel, which they subsequently kept. In our endeavor last Summer, with a large party of fellow travellers, to find Gresham's Hotel at Weldon, we made a woful mistake by getting into Whitfield's. Those who wish to find Gresham, when the cars arrive after night, should be careful to go ten steps beyond the glare of lights from the Hotel which stands immediately by the side of the cars.

FREE BLACKS.—The Raleigh Register, in contemplation of the natural effect of legislation in the free States, to drive thence the free blacks, anticipates that they will endeavor to find homes in the Slave States, and calls upon the Magistrates strictly to enforce the laws against such immigration. Whilst we are not of those who are inclined to adopt harsh measures against those of that class of people who were born within our State, and have continued to reside here, we heartily concur with the Register, that every consideration of justice to ourselves demands that none should be allowed to come here from other States, and especially from the free States. The strictest watch should be kept in every county, and prompt measures taken to enforce the law in this respect. If necessary, let the County Courts offer a reward for every offending immigrant.

We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. Stringer & Townsend, for the November No. of the International Magazine.

KOSSUTH.—Reliable letters from Europe received by late arrivals in this country throw a good deal of doubt and suspicion upon the conduct and movements of this celebrated Hungarian exile.

He has taken it into his head that through his instrumentality a general revolution is to be brought about in continental Europe,—that his appointed mission is to give freedom to the world! And accordingly he wished to use the U. S. frigate Mississippi, (which had been generously sent to bring him to this country,) to further his purposes, by landing him at various ports in France, England, &c. And because the commander of the Mississippi preferred to obey the orders of his government, which were simply to afford the exile a free and honorable passage to the United States, rather than the unreasonable demands of Kossuth, the latter insulted him, and avowed his intention to "leave the ship at the first port at which it might stop." He did accordingly leave it at Gibraltar.

The determination of Capt. Long, of the Mississippi, was perfectly correct. Even if he had had no orders to the contrary, he should not have made an American frigate the medium of conveying to a European port a man whose avowed object was to stir up the people amongst whom he was introduced to rebellion against their government. His conduct at Marseilles was a sufficient warning against such a course. There, through the intercession of the U. S. Consul, he and his followers were permitted to land, though they had not the passports which are always required to admit foreigners into France. And this permission was granted upon the personal pledge of our Consul that there should be no public demonstration or disturbance.—When the French government refused him permission to travel through France, he forgot this pledge of the Consul, and published an excited letter against the French government, the Consul, and Capt. Long, and a seditious proclamation "to the Democracy of Marseilles."

It is now doubted whether he has any intention to come to this country at all, because it is too far from the field of his intended revolutionary operations. It is stated that "Capt. Long entreated Kossuth not to compromise the United States flag by issuing manifestos and exciting the people. But little attention, however, was paid to the request. Kossuth makes no secret of his intention being to raise funds in England and France, for the purpose of attacking Austria and revolutionizing Europe; and it was this avowed intention which induced the French authorities to refuse him permission to enter Marseilles. He assumes the air of a conqueror—not of an exile. The Mississippi will wait at Gibraltar till Kossuth is heard from in England, when, if he desires to come here, she will convey him; and if not, she will remain at her station. He will only visit this country, however, to raise the means for prosecuting his revolutionary project, and not to make it his residence."

We are inclined to hope that these developements have come in time to prevent our Northern people from making themselves ridiculous by excessive parade over the distinguished exile, should he come to this country. Patriot though he may be, his recent conduct shows that he is imperious and exacting, and bent upon revolutionary schemes in which the people of the United States can of right have no participation. We confess that we look upon his probable advent here with concern. We have already far too much revolutionary feeling at home, to need or to desire any more of it. No project of invasion, of revolution, of unwarrantable interference with the rights of other governments, can be started here, that will not find plenty of reckless adventurers, ready to engage in a crusade for its accomplishment. The peace of the country and of the world, is the least consideration with such men. They hope to profit by commotion, by war, by piracy, by any thing rather than by peace and order, and by their best support, honest labor. To such men, here comes a leader, a distinguished general, a patriot, exiled from his own country, with a bold avowal of his intention to revolutionize,—not a province of Spain, or of Mexico,—but Europe! There is no calculating the mischief that such a man may do, even supposing that he confines his benevolent schemes to Europe, and should not find anything in our own country which he may imagine stands in need of his revolutionary aid. The policy of our country is peace and quiet; as free from impertinent interferences as from entangling alliances with other nations. And he is no friend to our free institutions who disturbs our proper progress by involving us in either the one or the other.

We have felt it our duty to speak thus on this subject, contrary to all our preconceived feelings of admiration for the Hungarian Patriot, whilst he was in his own country, at the head of his own people, battling for the rights of man. He now assumes a different and a dangerous position, and we would not have our people involve themselves and their country in his dangerous schemes.

IMMIGRANTS.—From the 1st of Jan'y to the 31st ult. the immense number of 251,920 foreign immigrants have arrived at the port of New York.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer Franklin arrived at New York on Sunday, with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult.

Cotton had declined an 1d. Flour had also declined.

Kossuth had not arrived in England.

It is stated that affairs at Paris look threatening.

A terrible explosion of a powder magazine occurred at Krems on the 15th ult., by which many lives were lost.

DIPLOMATIC RUMORS.—The Telegraph sends over the country just now several rumors, important if true.

One that the Austrian Minister has demanded his passports; another that he has declared his determination to do so when Kossuth arrives.

Another that Mr. Rives, U. S. Minister to France, has been recalled, (if so, no doubt at his own request.)

Mr. Forward has received his recall as Minister to Denmark, and is expected at home in a few days.

Sir Henry Bulwer, it is said, will not return to his post of Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, at Washington.

A BASE SENTIMENT.—We have not seen the speech delivered at the Locofoco Meeting at Tammany Hall, New York, on the 22d ult. by Mr. Forney, Editor of the Pennsylvanian, the leading Locofoco paper in Philadelphia; but the Raleigh Register quotes from it the following passage:—

"*I have no hesitation in deliberately announcing this as my doctrine,* THAT I HAD RATHER VOTE FOR THE WORST DEMOCRAT THAT EVER LIVED THAN THE BEST WHIG THAT EVER LIVED. *If that doctrine had been followed,* THE WHIGS WOULD NOT HAVE TAKEN YOUR SPOILS AS THEY HAVE DONE FOR THE LAST TWO OR THREE YEARS."

In all our experience we do not remember to have known a baser sentiment avowed—one more imbued with the very worst spirit of Locofocoism—one that sinks all considerations of personal and political integrity, of decency, of honor and honesty, of patriotism, in the sordid consideration of "THE SPOILS," which the speaker appears to consider as the property of the Locofoco party—"*your* spoils." And men entertaining such sentiments are recognised as leaders of the Locofoco party, which, in conclave assembled, received such an infamous avowal without any marks of disapprobation!

This man Forney is a candidate for the important office of Clerk of the House of Representatives of the ensuing Congress. May we not hope that there will be found in his party enough of decency to rebuke such a sentiment by giving an overwhelming majority to some one else? One of his party must be elected, but let it be one who has the feelings of a man.

In the Observer of Thursday last, we copied from the Wilmington Journal, its account of the Tammany Hall Ratification meeting, held on the 22d ult. We were glad to do so, because the resolutions, *as far as the Journal gave them*, were sound on the compromise question. We had not the proceedings at hand at the moment to see whether the spirit of the meeting and its action, were fairly presented by the two resolutions furnished by the Journal. We have since seen that the meeting adopted the following, in addition to the resolutions published by the Journal:—

"Resolved, That we hail with delight the recent *Democratic* victories achieved by COBB in Georgia, BIGLER in Pennsylvania, FOOTE in Mississippi, and WOOD in Ohio, and we rejoice that the patriotic people of these States have *thus* evinced their determination *to stand upon the established principles of the Democratic faith, a strict construction of the Constitution, and a faithful adherence to the laws.*"

To say nothing of the impudent claim here set up, of "Democratic victories" by Cobb in Georgia and Foote in Mississippi, (when it is well known that nearly all the whigs and but a small portion of the democrats contributed to the gaining of these victories,) we wish to show what sort of a man is this Mr. Wood of Ohio, whose election is "hailed with delight" by a meeting whose orthodoxy on the Southern question is endorsed by the Wilmington Journal. In his Inaugural Address last winter, Gov. Wood thus summed up his principles:

"I sum them up, as far as they regard the great questions at issue, thus: Essential modification or repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, as barbarous and utterly unworthy of civilized legislation; no extension of slavery; immediate abolition in the District of Columbia."

No wonder that the Journal pursued its usual policy in this instance, of suppressing all that is calculated to enlighten its readers as to the actual state of its party at the North.

CHANGE.—We are requested by Dr. Thos. E. Powe to state, that proposals to construct the Cheraw and Anson Plank Road will be received till the 18th inst., instead of the 20th, as heretofore advertised.

A fire broke out in an out-building used as the Laundry of the Greensborough Female Methodist College, on the 29th ult., which damaged the building and contents to the amount of five or six hundred dollars.

BOTH SIDES.—The Locofocos of Virginia have nominated for Governor, Joseph Johnson, and for Lieut. Governor, Shelton F. Leake. They were both in Congress when the Oregon bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it was passed—the bill which received the official sanction of President Polk. Johnson voted *for* the bill, and Leake *against* it. Leake made a speech against the bill, pronouncing it "a firebrand thrown into the House," a restriction of the limits of slavery which "the South could not and would not submit to," a bill which "seemed to have converted the house into a magnificent abolition society," &c. &c.

The Locofocos are making soundness on the subject of Southern rights the test in the ensuing election, and have judiciously put up one man on each side of the question. If a Whig had given such a vote as that of Johnson, he would be called an abolitionist.

TELEGRAPH SUIT.—Judges Grier and Kane, of the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia, have decided the suit between the proprietors of the Morse and Bain lines of Telegraph. We learn from the Register, that "the opinion sustains Morse's patent in every particular, and decides that he was the inventor of the art of telegraphing by means of electro-magnetism, and as such is entitled to protection; and that the Bain line infringes upon his claims. The Court directed a decree and injunction to be prepared by the complainant's counsel in accordance with the prayer of the Bill."

OPERATIONS OF THE MINT.—The coinage for the month of October has been large, amounting to $5,286,375. Of this amount, $5,231,019 are in gold—$48,700 in silver—$6,650 in copper. $4,670,000 of gold bullion were deposited in the Mint during October, from California—$75,000 from all other places.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE SURRENDERED.—Henry, a fugitive slave belonging to Dr. Duvall of Maryland, was surrendered at Harrisburg, Pa. on the 1st inst. No disposition to violate the law was manifested, nor was any excitement produced.

LARGE DAMAGES.—McCormick, whose reaping machines exhibited at the World's Fair received so much praise, has been awarded $17,000 damages against a firm in New York for infringement upon his patent.

EMIGRANTS TO AFRICA.—The barque Morgan Dix, sailed from Baltimore on the 1st inst., with 153 colored emigrants, who are sent out by the American Colonization Society. The emigrants are manumitted slaves from the States of North Carolina and Virginia.

On the 1st of January the Charlotte Journal is to be discontinued, and a new paper called the North Carolina Whig is to be published by Mr. Holton, and edited by A. C. Williamson, Esq. The new paper will be among the largest in the State, with new type.

The man that bet on the white chicken, when he saw the 'bird' likely to be whipped, cried out "hurra, for the *black* chicken, *as I said before!*"

"Hurra, for the Union, *as I said before!*" cries the Raleigh Standard, after having done its best to tear the venerable old fabric to pieces! Even South Carolina has turned a deaf ear to the glowing Democratic sympathy of the Standard, left it to make its own excuses, and back out the best way it can.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Millard Fillmore is the most popular personage now that belongs to the Whig party. He is one of the best Presidents that we have ever had since the days of Washington, and he is now the choice of two-thirds of the Whigs for the next Presidency. He has been the President of the people, and not of a faction.

Connersville (Ind.) Times.

The "North Carolina Reader" is the title of a well-printed octavo volume of some three hundred and fifty pages, from the press of Lippincott, Grambo, & Co., Philadelphia. We have given the work a cursory perusal, and can cordially commend it, not merely to parents and tachers in North Carolina, as a school book, but to the general reader. The plan of the work is novel. While it modestly purports to be a school reader, it embraces an amount of historical and other information relative to the State of North Carolina which can be found in no other single volume—indeed, it would require diligent research into many volumes to come at it. It is a work which every intelligent gentleman in North Carolina will procure, and readers in every part of the country who wish to possess a well-written book, embracing a perspicuous account of the history, present condition, and resources of that noble old State, with selections from her best speakers and writers, should not fail to place it in their libraries. In addition to what pertains to the State, there are chronological and other tables highly useful for reference.—*Washington City Christian Statesman.*

Nathan Sargent has been appointed by the President, Register of the Treasury, in the place of Townsend Haines, resigned.

Ohio.—The Ohio Statesman publishes official returns of the recent election from most of the counties, and states that Wood's (Dem.) majority for Governor will be between 25,000 and 30,000. The Free Soil candidate for Governor (Lewis) receives in the State about 16,000 votes. The Free Soilers elect nothing except one Senator and two Representatives.

SPECIAL TERMS.

Gov. Reid has appointed the following Judges, to hold Special Terms of the Superior Courts:

Judge Caldwell, Buncombe, first Monday in December, 1851.

Judge Ellis, Moore, fourth Monday in November, 1851.

Judge Battle, Wake, second Monday in January, 1852.

Judge Dick, Randolph, third Monday in January, 1852.—*Raleigh Register.*

John N. Long, who was convicted of passing counterfeit money, at the term of Superior Court held for Guilford last week, was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes, stand in the pillory one hour, and be imprisoned nine months;—the punishment of whipping and pillory was inflicted on Saturday evening.

Moses Deen, who was found guilty of negro stealing, appealed to the Supreme Court.

The trial of Weaver, implicated with Deen, was removed to Rockingham; and we have just heard from the court in that county, that Weaver was put upon his trial and acquitted; but was immediately bound to Forsyth to be tried as accessory in the same case.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

The Cotton Crop.—The following is an extract of a letter from a highly respectable planter in Darlington District S. C:

"The estimate of the injury by the frost to the cotton crop is 10 per cent., on some of the River crops, 15 per cent. The latter is the estimate of my own by a planting friend, who rode over it with me on the 25th inst., say 15 to 20 per cent. Since then we have had ice, which is uncommon in this month."

A Contrast.—The conduct of the people and authorities of Havana, on hearing that the Spanish Consul's office at New Orleans had been attacked and his papers destroyed, was in honorable contrast to that popular outrage. Americans at Havana were secure, and they knew and felt so. The Captain General wisely took such precautionary measures as were necessary, and orders were issued to treble the city guard, and to shoot down the first man who should be seen to molest an American. So says a correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 31.

Escape of a Fugitive—More excitement at Syracuse, &c.—A fugitive slave, the wife of a free colored man residing in this city, yesterday received warning that the U. S. Marshal had a warrant for her arrest, when she immediately fled towards Canada. It has caused great excitement among the colored population and the white aiders and abettors in the resistance of the fugitive slave law. A large placard has been posted on the principal corners of the streets, warning all fugitives to be on the look out for kidnappers. The Marshal has issued orders to have them removed.

The grand jury have indicted James Lear, of Missouri, and Marshal Allen, for attempting to kidnap the slave Jerry, who was forcibly rescued from the possession of the Marshal.

A Disgrace to the U. S. Senate.—Bad as Seward of New York has been regarded by all good men, his recent capers at Auburn render him still more detestable. On the trial of the Syracuse Outrage, Judge Conkling, after binding over the rioters for trial, administered some salutary advice to "higher law" rebels and fanatics—the more effective as it proceeds from a source which former proceedings indicated to be rather in sympathy with abolitionism. In connection with this action, the monstrous fact appeared that William H. Seward, who represents New York in the U. S. Senate, went bail for all the prisoners, and took occasion to remark that he "did not suppose that such an act could be regarded as a recognition of the moral obligation of the Fugitive Slave Law."—*R. Enq.*

A Big Move.—On Sunday last, the hotel and store of Mr. Fuller, at Jencksville, on the Western Railroad, six miles east of Springfield, were moved a mile and a quarter west, to the Indian Orchard depot, with a rapidity and ease which we believe to be wholly unprecedented in the history of engineering. A few weeks since, the depot at Jencksville was moved to its new location, at the junction of the Indian Orchard road, upon platform cars. This took away Mr. Fuller's business, and he determined to follow. The work of removal was undertaken by Messrs. Trask, Blanchard & Parker, on Monday week. The hotel, a wooden building, two stories high, and fifty-two by thirty-two feet in its other dimensions, was raised and prepared for sliding upon the cars. This building contained four stacks of chimneys, which, with all the furniture in the house, were entirely undisturbed. The store, also, a two story wooden building, forty by thirty feet, was prepared in like manner, never disturbing the goods upon the shelves. All being ready, on Sunday morning, an engine with four platform cars was run out from Springfield, and the cars arranged in pairs, two on one track and two on the other. The hotel was slid upon these cars, projecting on either side to a considerable distance, the engine hitched on, and the whole removed to the new location, a mile and a quarter distant, in nine minutes. It was then rolled off upon the site prepared for it, the cars were run back, and the store served in the same way, with equal facility and success. At three o'clock in the afternoon the engine was housed at the Springfield Depot.

We presume that never in the world was such a piece of work effected so cheaply and so quickly, and the operation reflects the highest credit upon those who effected it. The only cause of regret in connection with it, is that it was necessary to do it on Sunday, or not at all.

Springfield, Mass., Republican.

Daniel Webster, we are told received $5000 for his argument of the great India Rubber Case, at Boston last week.

MORTALITY AMONG CLERGYMEN.

The Presbyterian of this morning mentions that since the 1st of May, a period of six months, sixteen clergymen belonging to the Presbyterian Church have died, viz:

Names.	*Presbyteries.*	*Age.*
Ezekiel B. Currie,	Orange,	84
John Mark Fulton,	Upper Missouri,	68
James Hopkins,	Chillicothe,	31
John Barr,		28
James Y. McGinnis,	Huntingdon,	35
Jonathan S. Ely,	Elizabethtown,	49
Jonathan Cross,	Donegal,	young
William M. Hall,	Huntingdon,	51
John Kennedy,	Kaskaskia,	66
Jer. Chamberlain, D. D.,	Mississippi,	56
Wm. A. McDowell, D. D.,	Philadelphia,	63
Samuel Ralston, D. D.,	Ohio	96
Robert T. Breese,	Peoria,	
Hugh Shaw,	Tennessee,	
Arch. Alexander, D. D.,	New Brunswick,	79
Hamilton Scott,	Brazos.	

New Printing Machine.—A new Printing Machine, called the Economic Press, has been constructed in London, for the "Weekly Times," which seems likely to meet a desideratum long felt to exist among Printers, viz: cheapness and rapidity. It is capable of giving 600 to 1000 impressions per hour, and the machine will cost but $500 or $600. It is thus described:

Upon a frame of which the Lilliputian dimensions are seven feet by three feet, entitling it to the name of portable, requiring no pit, and removable with less inconvenience than the common hand press, are a series of mechanical combinations produeing with facility a register equal to that of the platten machine, and far superior as regards the delicacy of impression. The machine is of double-crown size, and a man can with the greatest ease, take off from 600 to 700 impressions per hour; and if steam power be substituted, 1,000 impressions can be obtained without the slightest risk of impediment.

More than this, where the machines in use that are capable of the same amount of work in the same time cost from 400*l.* to 500*l.*, the one before us will involve a cost of little more than a fourth of that amount, the expense of working by steam being far less in proportion, inasmuch as one engine of two-horse power will drive four, or even six, machines.

A Fox's Revenge.—The Rev. J. Murray, in his work on Creation, tells the following story:

"An old and respectable man of the county of Montgomery, used frequently to relate an anecdote of a circumstance which he saw. In his youth he resided on the banks of the Hudson river. One day he went to a bay on the river in order to shoot ducks or wild geese. When he came to the river he saw six geese beyond shot. He determined to wait for them to approach the shore. While sitting there, he saw a fox come down to the shore and stand some time and observe the geese. At length he turned and went into the woods, and came out with a very large bunch of moss in his mouth. He then entered the water very silently, sank himself, and then keeping the moss above the water, himself concealed, he floated among the geese. Suddenly one of them was drawn under the water, and the fox soon appeared on the shore with the goose on his back. He ascended the bank and found a hole, made by the tearing up of a tree. This hole he cleared, placed in the goose, and covered it with great care, strewing leaves over it. The fox then left; and while he was gone, the hunter unburied the goose, closed the hole, and resolved to await the issue.

"In about half an hour the fox returned with another in company. They went directly to the place where the goose had been buried, and threw out the earth. The goose could not be found. They stood regarding each other for some time, when suddenly the second fox attacked the other most furiously, as if offended by the trick of his friend. During the battle he shot them both."

A willow tree was blown down on Sunday morning last, in Franklin Place, Boston, during the storm, which was brought when young from St. Helena, during Napoleon's exile. It has been purchased by James Miller & Co., Broomfield street, Boston, and is to be used for the manufacture of artificial legs. Legs from Napoleon's willow tree will be all the rage, we expect.

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Limeberry, Mr. HENRY C. LUTHER to Miss ELIZABETH J. YEARGAN. Also, on the 26th ult., by the same, Mr. JAMES PACE to Miss ELIZABETH HACKNEY, daughter of Daniel Hackney, Esq.

Near Rockford, on the 17th ult., by N. H. Blackwood, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH PHILIPS, aged 85 years, to Mrs. NANCY SHIMALT, aged 53.

DIED,

In Salem, on the 25th ult., JOHN HENRY SHULTS, in the 63d year of his age.

In Davidson county, on the 25th ult., Rev'd JOHN RICH, of the M. E. North Carolina Conference, aged 36 years.

Another Revolutionary Soldier Gone.

Died, in the vicinity of Asheville, N. C., on the 19th ult., after a short illness, Mr. SAM'L PATTON, aged 94 years. This venerable man was an actor in the stirring scenes that 'tried men's souls.'

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 3—Str Rowan, with Ben Berry in tow, and goods for J W Powers, C Benbow, B Rose & Son, P Montague, T S Lutterloh, J W & C J Hooker, D Murphy, C Dewey, R D Golding, M McKinnon, D G Bodenhamer, J B Troy, Jr. H & E J Lilly, W H Lutterloh, Cedar Falls Manuf Co, J & T Waddill, Ray & Pearce, Isaac Long, Willkings & Co, F Fries, R D McNeill, J M Palmer, A C Freeman, D & W McLaurin.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 1—Brig Forrester, from Richmond, Me.: Schr Wm H Howard from Little River. 2—Schrs Jonas Smith and Ira Brewster from New York. 3—Schr Glass Blower from Charleston.

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

CONDUCT OF KOSSUTH AND HIS SUITE.

To the Editors of the New York Daily Times:

I beg leave to enclose you the following letter, received from an Attache in Government service travelling abroad: a gentleman of cool judgment, mature reflection, and keen observation.

Very truly, yours,
A. OAKEY HALL.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1851.

* * * * I reached Marseilles two days before Kossuth, and not only saw and conversed with him, but had an excellent opportunity of knowing and hearing a good deal of him. They are making great preparations for his reception in England, and I perceive you are doing the same in the United States, and you will therefore probably think it is very ungracious in me to say that he is a humbug and a demagogue of the first water. His conduct since being on board the frigate *Mississippi* has been unjustifiable in the highest degree, and I am yet afraid he will get us into trouble before he leaves her. He began his proceedings on arriving at Smyrna, with his speeches, and intended to land there, contrary to the express agreement with the Turkish Government when he was liberated that he should not land in its dominions; and to have done so would have been a gross violation of faith on his part, as also on the part of the American commander had he permitted it. To prevent it, as well as to avoid trouble with the authorities, the frigate promptly dropped down from the city and went to sea as soon as possible. At Spezzia he got up such an excitement that the authorities became alarmed and requested the Commodore to order the ship to sea, which course was also recommended by our Charge of Turin, and she left there without taking in her coal that she so much needed. On his arrival at Marseilles he applied for permission to travel through France, which the Government refused. There are in Marseilles, probably, from 8,000 to 10,000 Italian refugees, who are about as desperate a set of men as could well be congregated together; there is also a large body of Socialists ready for any thing, and the whole only kept down by a strong garrison of 7,000 to 8,000 men. To these people he at once commenced with his inflammatory addresses, not only verbally, but through a violent Social paper, "*Le Peuple.*" In his address to the people of Marseilles, published in that paper, he is highly direspectful to the President of the Republic and the French Government, and grossly insults them by saying they do not represent the sentiments of the nation; and this address is *dated on board the American frigate.* Capt. Long, of the Mississippi, respectfully remonstrated with him on such publications, as they were committing the American flag, and he replied that he differed in opinion on that point, and that, as he had different views about compromising the flag, he would relieve him from any fears on that head, by requesting him to land him whenever he pleased. Our Consul, Mr. Hodge, who has acted with great judgment and tact throughout the whole proceedings, and who is greatly respected and esteemed in Marseilles, wrote to him to the same effect, and requested that he would abstain from future public actions of the kind, but without any satisfactory reply; and he even preferred a complaint against Capt. Long because he walked the deck of his ship without lifting his cap to those in the surrounding boats who were cheering him, (Kossuth.) The Prefect wrote to the Consul advising him of the refusal of the Government to allow Kossuth to travel in France, and the Consul sent the original letter on board the frigate merely for the perusal of Kossuth, when the latter, in the most unjustifiable manner, sent it to the Socialist journal for publication, where it appeared with some inflammatory remarks, for which, and the publication of Kossuth's address to the people of Marseilles, that paper was seized and shut up. The publication of the letter of the Prefect committed the Consul, for in France such a proceeding is considered as a gross breach of propriety; but it was promptly explained by Mr. Hodge to the Prefect, by stating that it was done without his knowledge or consent. An order was then issued forbidding the landing again of Kossuth or any of his followers, which these latter pretended to consider as an insult to the American flag, and became quite clamorous with Capt. Long on the subject, who very coolly told them that the honor of the flag was in his keeping, and he knew how to protect that honor without their prompting.

It was the first visit I ever paid to an American ship-of-war in which I felt humbled and mortified. Kossuth's followers consist of "Jews, Gentiles, and Infidels," and can be designated only as—I will not say what! Some of them are the filthiest of the filthy, and to see them and their "hangers on" and their children as they appeared about the deck was, to say the least, disgusting. They are all living like fighting-cocks, upon the best of every thing; nothing but the finest wines and the oldest brandy and rum will suit, which they swallow in the greatest abundance at the expense of the United States. Capt. Long and his officers bear it all admirably and like perfect philosophers, though ready to tear out their hair by the roots from sheer mortification and shame. I believe you are acquainted with Capt. Long, and hope you will see him when he reaches home, and ask him or some of the officers of the ship for a short detail of the incidents since these "illustrious exiles" embarked. He was very prudent and quiet while at Marseilles, though some of his officers gave free vent to their feelings when among their countrymen, and, although Capt. Long said nothing, I can well imagine what he felt at being as it were chased out of three different ports in consequence of the behaviour of the guest he had on board, notwithstanding his respectful remonstrances to him on the subject. The presence of an American ship-of-war has heretofore always been hailed in the different ports of the Mediterranean with the highest satisfaction, and the recent visit of the Mississippi is the first exception to this rule for a very long course of years.

I ought to mention one incident upon her arrival at Marseilles. So soon as she anchored in the roadstead outside, a boat with a lieutenant was sent on shore to announce her arrival to the Consul, and to bring him on board; the boat, as customary, stopped at the health office, at the entrance of the inner harbor, and, after undergoing the usual inquiries as to the health of the crew, &c., the officer was requested to stop on his way back and take a police officer on board to examine the foreign passengers. The lieutenant reported this to the Consul, who immediately declared that under no pretext should a police officer be permitted to visit an American ship of war in *his official capacity*, and immediately requested an explanation from the Prefect, telling him at the same time that it would not be permitted. The Prefect (who, by the way, is said to be a most excellent and efficient officer) said the only object was to examine the passports of the passengers on board. "Even that, Monsieur le Prefect," said Mr. Hodge, "cannot be permitted on the deck of the frigate, but I will see that the passports are sent on shore for the inspection of the police," to which proposition immediate assent was given. As the boat was pulling out of the harbor with the Consul, the police officer shouted for her to stop and take him on board, but no attention was paid to his demand, and he was left "alone in his glory."

One of the principal persons of Kossuth's suite is an Italian Jew, who is said to have unbounded influence over him.—Yet this man comes on board with him as one of the *Hungarian* patriots—God save the mark!—and I suppose his wife and five children, who are also on board the frigate, are likewise *Hungarian* patriots. The whole number on board the Mississippi is about sixty. I have no idea that Kossuth has the least intention of visiting the United States. Indeed, I understand that he told Commodore Morgan that, as he had ascertained thot the policy of the American Government was non-intervention in European affairs, there was no use in his going there. I wonder if he expected we would furnish him with a fleet and army to create a revolution in Europe?

Disappointed in being allowed to pass through France, the frigate will now take him to Gibraltar, whence he will proceed to Southampton in one of the British Mediterranean steamers. A portion of "the gang," I suppose, will accompany Kossuth to England, and the remainder remain to be feasted on board the frigate; and this fine ship of three hundred men is thus kept there waiting his movements, and after a detention of weeks or months it will, from all I have ascertained, end in his refusing to return to Gibraltar or go to the United States.

I am rejoiced that he first visits England, in order that John Bull may first show off in the ridiculous pageant of his reception, and that the American people may not be the only fools on the occasion, another nation sharing in the ridicule. I have some, although I acknowledge but faint, hopes that his recent letters and proceedings, which strongly exhibit his true character and vain-glory, joined as it probably will be with a continuance of the same game in England, may tend to open the eyes of the people in the United States. I am convinced that before he leaves England he will be properly appreciated there, and "if he goes up like a rocket" when he arrives, "he will come down like the stick" before he leaves the Island.

The French Government, in my opinion, was quite justified in refusing him a passage through France. In the present excitable and unsettled state of the public mind, with so many jarring interests and political animosities existing among the different classes into which the people are divided, he would inevitably have created trouble and probably extensive bloodshed, particularly at such a place as Lyons; for he seems to be devoid of all sense of propriety in his public conduct, and entirely reckless of consequences to the people or Governments which he visits. Fortunately he can do no harm in that way in the United States, where neither political "emeutes" nor the material to make them exists.

The general impression at Marseilles, whilst I was there, was that trouble would follow his continued presence, and the military and police were constantly on the alert. Such a firebrand, as you may naturally suppose, was any thing but an agreeable guest where such a mass of combustible elements existed, and which he was doing his best to inflame, as a mark I suppose of his gratitude to the French Government for their exertions to obtain his liberation from captivity; and so serious were the fears of the authorities that the Prefect verbally requested that the frigate should leave the place as promptly as possible, and was only prevented from addressing an official communication of the kind to the Consul by the latter assuring him that Capt. Long would depart the moment he had completed the coaling of his ship. How mortifying to an American to thus see one of the noble ships of war of his country dreaded like a pestilence, and her commander requested by the authorities to quit the waters of one friendly nation of another!

I understand that Kossuth took great offence because the frigate would not stop at other ports in order to allow him an opportunity to stir up excitement and cause trouble, as he had done at Smyrna, Spezzia, and Marseilles; he seemed to think that the Mississippi was placed under his orders for the express purpose of making a revolutionary crusade.

I could give you further details about these "suffering and worthy patriots," but I fear I may have already exhausted your patience. I only hope that the Government at Washington may have been fully and truly advised by its officers of the facts of the case, and not allow itself, or the people of the United States, to be humbugged and deceived by such a cargo of live patriots as the Mississippi will convey to your shores. I begin, however, to fear that my countrymen like to be humbugged on such occasions, and by such people.

Great Men.—Among the early risers we encountered near the market-place, on the avenue, this morning, were, one Daniel Webster and one Winfield Scott. The most favorable time for a pleasant how-do-you-do with an old gentleman by the name of Henry Clay, during his occasional visits to this city, is at sunrise in the morning, in the same vicinity. The impress of greatness is thought to be congenital with some men; but energy, resolution, perseverance, and industry may possibly have something to do with a man's destiny.

Washington Telegraph.

A seaman, who had escaped one of the recent shipwrecks, was asked by a lady how he felt when the waves dashed over him. "Wet, Madam, quite wet."

COTTON CONVENTION AT MACON.

The Southern Planters' Convention met at Macon (Geo.) on the 28th ultimo, and organized by electing ex-Governor Moseley, of Florida, President, and thirteen Vice Presidents. The Convention was very largely attended, the object being to devise some plan to render the cotton planters of the South more independent of the vicissitudes of trade, and to secure for them more uniform prices for their great staple.

We learn from the correspondence of the New York Courier that the Convention unanimously passed resolutions in favor of a plan to establish a direct trade between the South and the Continent of Europe. They were advocated by Mr. Baylor, our Consul at Amsterdam, in an address, in the course of which he presented overtures from merchants in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, proposing to co-operate with the merchants of the Southern States in accomplishing the design.

The great desideratum was to obviate the ruinous fluctuations in the prices of their staple. But there was a great variety of opinions on the subject, as might have been expected, and it would uot be strange if none of them were right; for the project is no less, in short, than to repeal that ancient law of commerce which enacts that price shall be dependent on the abundance of supply and the earnestness of demand. Various modes of doing away with the connexion of these two elements were suggested, but, none being considered satisfactory, the whole matter was finally referred to a committee of twenty-one, who could not, after all, agree upon any definite scheme.

A proposition was then *rejected* which provided that the planters should make returns to a Central Committee to be established of the cotton housed by the middle of January; and further that not more than two-thirds of the crop should be sold before the first of May, and for not less than eight cents a pound; and that the remaining third should be sold at a time to be recommended by the Central Committee: 43 for it, 48 against.

A minority report was presented in favor of the Florida scheme for a Cotton Planters' Association, with a capital of twenty millions of dollars, and a warehouse for the storage of cotton, whereby prices might be contracted. This met the violent opposition of the Convention.

Resolutions were finally adopted recommending Central, State, and County Associations to collect statistical and general information respecting the production and consumption of cotton.

A committee was also appointed to procure such legislative acts as may be for the interest of planters. Resolutions were also passed to encourage Southern manufacturers to employ slave labor in their factories.

Having urged another Cotton Planters' Convention, and exhorted delegates to arouse the public on the subject, by lectures and otherwise, the assembly adjourned *sine die*, after a session of several days, in which it will be observed that very little business was transacted.

The Convention comprehended three hundred members, of whom two hundred were from about half the counties of Georgia; sixty-eight from one quarter of those of Alabama; nineteen from five counties of Florida; and one or two from each of several other Southern States. The correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer says that there was no harmony of views nor concord of action, and that the whole proceeding excited little interest, and was considered a failure.

From a Mercantile Correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

Before the adjournment of the last Congress the columns of the National Intelligencer, and other journals that favor a moderately protective tariff with specific duties, gave forth warnings, predicting (the writer among them) that if the revision or modification of the tariff of 1846 was postponed to another Congress, grave financial and commercial troubles would inevitably be the result. When these predictions were made the whole country was apparently prosperous; money was cheap, and people generally, especially the young in business, imagined themselves getting rich at railroad speed. These people must have supposed that, in view of the California gold mines' discovery, there could be no end to good times; and, notwithstanding the startling fact that this aforesaid California is yet far short of reimbursing us in gold one-fourth of the cost of the four hundred millions of property we have sent her, they have clung to the trade with undying tenacity—gold having such charms! Small as the amount of gold received from California is, compared with the amount of shipments to that State, the crisis which has come upon us would have been averted but for the export to Europe of about as much gold as we received from California. This gold has been exported to pay the balance of trade, and hence extensive failures, money at twelve and twenty per cent. per annum, and all the consequences. All these troubles, all these sacrifices, &c., might have been prevented if the last Congress had granted what the people asked, viz: a tariff shaped to make exports at least equalize imports, and prevent enormous frauds. It is not yet too late to do some good; but, before the ensuing Congress can act in the matter, much mischief will have been done.

Whilst we are now feeling severely the consequences of our folly—the folly? aye, madness—of shaping our revenue laws to break down our cotton mills, lessening the home demand for our breadstuffs, provisions, &c., and, as a thing of course, reduction of prices, Europeans are not only enriching themselves by flooding our country with goods, but they take away our substance, the precious metals.

The Bank of England is full of American gold, and as to the Bank of France, she has managed to pile up enough of the eagles to carry her through a five years' war. The truth is, the foreigners batten upon and laugh at us, and some of them have grown rich by defrauding us, and will continue to get richer till there be specific duties.

Cotton Crop.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Bee writes from Lake Providence as follows:

"The crops upon the low lands surpass all crops that have been heretofore made. Planters have gathered more than an average crop, and their fields have the appearance of being yet untouched, and are whitened by the opened boll."

ROWDYISM AND MURDERS IN BALTIMORE.—Our readers cannot have forgotten the horrible murder of a little boy six years old by another only two or three years his senior. Here is another case almost as bad which occurred in that city a few days ago. If the boys of Baltimore are such monsters, what may not the men be?—

A Boy Murdered.—Coroner Reilly held an inquest on Saturday night over the body of Luther Henrikle, about 15 years old, who died at the residence of his parents in Comet street, near Aisquith. It appeared, from the testimony before the jury, that on last Friday week, the deceased, in company with a number of associates, rallying under one of the rowdy names so prevalent at the present time, proceeded to the vicinity of the "Cattle Show," and there met with a rival gang of young lads, headed by a boy named George alias Crab Turner, when a fight arose between the deceased and the latter. The deceased, so his companions state, was severely beaten by Turner, and finally entreated for mercy, but the friends of Turner drove off the friends of the deceased, and joined in beating the prostrate boy; kicking and stamping him in a most revolting manner. This statement was also made at different times by the deceased. Henrikle was taken home, and attended by Doctors Dunbar and Leas, and at first no serious apprehensions were felt; but he continued to grow worse until Saturday, when death resulted—the physicians being of opinion, after a post mortem examination, that the beating he received was the immediate cause of his death. Four boys, between the ages of 15 and 16 years, were arrested on Saturday, charged with causing the death of the deceased; they were committed to jail for further examination. Their names are James Barrett, George Turner, Thomas Miller, and James Irvin.

Baltimore Patriot.

Another Democratic and Free-soil Alliance.—The Democrats and Free-soilers of Worcester county, Massachusetts, following the example set by their kith and kin in other counties, have agreed to a coalition ticket on terms reciprocally advantageous. From a report in the Worcester Transcript we learn that a series of resolutions was agreed to by both parties setting forth that, as the Free soil and Democratic parties are in a large majority in the State, it is incumbent upon them to unite, and, that they may do so without sacrifice of principle on either side, Mr. Earle, who introduced these resolutions, remarked that the large mass of the Democratic party coincide with Charles Sumner upon the great political questions of the day.—*Republic.*

Fugitive Slave Rescue Case.—The trial of Robert Morris, a colored lawyer, for aiding and abetting the rescue of the fugitive slave Shadrach, was commenced in the U. S. Circuit Court at Boston on the 3d inst. In addition to the usual question as to the favor, each juror called was asked whether he had formed an opinion that the law of the United States, known as the fugitive slave law of 1850, is unconstitutional—so that he could not convict a person indicted under it for that reason, if the facts alleged in the indictment were proved, and the statute to be constitutional. No one was impannelled who did not give a satisfactory answer.

N. Y. Commercial.

Mexico and England.—The telegraph reported advices from the city of Mexico to October 16, received at New Orleans. The British Minister has had an interview with President Arista, the object of which was reported to be to demand a final answer to certain propositions from the English Government respecting long and pending claims. It was also reported that the Minister had threatened to blockade all Mexican ports unless a satisfactory answer was given.

The Savannah Republican has received, by the brig Gulnare, arrived at this port, the subjoined note from Mr. Owen:

"HAVANA, Oct. 20, 1851.

"*To the Editors of the Savannah Republican—Gentlemen:* I have no official information of my recall, but the fact is announced in the papers of New Orleans and New York. I must request that you will do me the favor to ask that the public shall not judge me till they shall hear me fully. I ask nothing from their mercy; but I have a right to justice.

"Very respectfully, &c.,
"A. F. OWEN."

PARTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Winnsboro' (S. C.) Herald tries to cipher up some comfort for the Secessionists of South Carolina. The following is its classification of parties:

Secession party divided	16,000
Union and Submission party	16,000
Co-operation party proper	8,000
Entire vote	40,000

Progress of State Sovereignty.

Nullification party in 1832	28,000
Union and Submission party in 1832	16,000
Secession party in 1851	16,000
Union and Co-operation parties in '51	24,000

If the eight thousand Co-operationists (says the Herald) would re-unite with the Secessionists, the State Rights party and the Union party would stand in the same numerical relation to each other which they did in 1832.

If all the rivers in the world were one river, what a wonderful river that would be! There is less likelihood of the Co-operationists joining the Secessionists than there is of the Secessionists joining the Union party.—*Republic.*

The Last Word.—The last word is the most dangerous of infernal machines.—Husband and wife should no more fight to get it than they would struggle for the possession of a lighted bomb-shell. Married people should study each other's weak points, as skaters look out for the weak parts of the ice, in order to keep off them. Ladies who marry for love should remember that the union of angels with women has been forbidden since the flood. The wife is the sun of the social system. Unless she attracts, there is nothing to keep heavy bodies like husbands from flying into space. The wife, who should properly discharge her duties, must never have a soul above trifles. Don't trust too much to good temper when you get into an argument. Sugar is the substance most universally diffused through all natural products. Let all married people take a hint from the provision of nature.

From the New York Commercial.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

We most cordially adopt the suggestion contained in the following article, written by a gentleman of taste and judgment in such matters. We should be glad to see the idea generally adopted by the press.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL.

While the authorities having charge of the capitol extension are using commendable pains to secure the best material for the exterior, it may not be out of place to offer a few suggestions about the interior. And first we hope that, under no circumstances, may the beautiful columns of Potomac or Breccia marble be removed from the present Representatives' Hall. They are of a most beautiful material, which is very hard to work, very costly, and on that account such specimens are seldom seen elsewhere. It would be a shame to remove them. Perhaps it may be desirable to arrange them in a circular or some other than the present form; but to our mind it would be better to let the hall remain just as it is, even if it be only used as an ante-chamber to the new hall.

It will answer for many public purposes. Visiters can assemble there for conversation, and it will be an appropriate place for deposit for the many statues, crests, &c. which, from time to time, come into the possession of the Government; also for the flags of the Revolution and other mementoes new preserved in the patent-office. Many interesting associations are connected with the present hall; there Clay and other eminent men have presided—there Adams fell—and for these reasons visitors will hereafter look upon it with great interest.

In the next place we desire to see every variety of American material used in the interior. Those who have visited the Washington Monument have been surprised at the variety of marbles sent from different States, and the beautiful polish of which granite and other hard stones are susceptible. What more appropriate ornament for the walls of the new Representatives' Hall than a mosaic-work of these materials? There might be either plain slabs, or the coats of arms of the different States made of differently colored materials. Those who have seen the Chapel of the Medicis, at Florence, can appreciate the beauty of such work. New Hampshire and Massachusetts would appear in polished granite. Vermont in statuary marble. Connecticut in verd-antique and brown-stone. New York in black and other shades of marble, of which there is a great variety. New Jersey in brown-stone. Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland in a variety of forms of granite and marble, and perhaps in a block of pure iron. The States South could each furnish a great variety of colored materials.

In the third place we would urge the propriety of illustrating the productions of the country in the sculptured ornaments which may be required. Nothing in the present capitol is more admired than the columns formed of corn-stalks, with the ears at top as capitals, near the Supreme Court room—and the tobacco leaves on the capitals of the columns in the circular row passed in going from the rotunda to the Senate chamber.

Let us have blades of wheat, the rice plant, the cotton, the buck-wheat, the magnolia, and the Indian corn, either singly or blended, in place of the Corinthian and Ionic capitals. An artist of taste could make beautiful combinations of these.

The Secretary of the Navy has returned to the seat of government, after an absence of three weeks on a journey to North Carolina, whither he had been called by the death of his brother.

Mr. Calhoun's Posthumous Works.—We have not yet met with the book, written by the late John C. Calhoun upon State Rights, but a writer in the Philadelphia Ledger, who has read it, says of it that "if Mr. Calhoun were not known as a Statesman, no one, from merely reading his book, would have had the slightest suspicion of the fact. He labors through sixty pages to prove that we are not a nation, and that our government being "*federal*" forbids all such nations as treasonable, though the word "federal" is not to be found in the Constitution! The book also evinces a total absence—I may say a suppression—of historical knowledge, coupled with an immense elaboration of a few abstract notions, which no scientific mind would receive otherwise than as so many hypotheses, but which Mr. Calhoun lays down as axioms from which he formulates and argues, with a vast amount of slippery dialectics. He forgets that there is nothing so easy as the demonstration of a proposition which he takes for granted in the outset. This work of Calhoun's will not add to his fame as a Statesman."

Mr. Benton, when he shall have completed his volumes of the reminiscences of his past conflicts and achievements in the Senate, will go to California to join his son-in-law and other members of his family now there, instead of to Missouri. It is said that he complains grievously of the ingratitude of Missouri. A State that has kept him in his office for nearly forty consecutive years!

The Boston Journal, a very discreet, sound, and reliable Whig paper, referring to the circumstance that the South will support no candidate for the Presidency who is not fully and unequivocally committed to the maintenance of the Compromise measures, as a full and final adjustment of the slavery question, says, "the same sentiment, it is well known, prevails extensively at the North."

Health Extraordinary.—In the very flourishing village of Cleveland, Oswego Co., N. Y., containing a population of over 1,200 inhabitants, there has not been a death of either old or young since Nov. 4, 1850; nor has there been a fire, nor a case of assault and battery, nor any open breach of the peace.

A company is said to have been organized in New York for the purpose of establishing a telegraphic communication between that city and Liverpool. It is to be done by means of a wire laid across and in the bed of the Atlantic Ocean. Astonishing as are many of the inventions of the age, we hardly expect to see this scheme realized—at least in the next ten years.

An exchange paper says that "When David slew Goliah with a sling, the latter fell *stone dead*, and of course quite astonished, as such a thing *had never entered his head before.*"

From the National Intelligencer.

NOTES OF NEW BOOKS.

Historical Sketches of North Carolina, from 1584 to 1851, compiled from original records, official documents, and traditional statements, with biographical sketches of her distinguished statesmen, jurists, lawyers, soldiers, divines, &c., by John H. Wheeler, late Treasurer of the State. Philadelphia, Lippincott, Grambo & Co., 1851.

The Rev. Mr. Foote, of Virginia, states in a recent work that "men will not be able to understand North Carolina until they have opened the treasuries of history and become familiar with the doings of her sons previous to the revolution and during that painful struggle. Then will North Carolina be respected as she is known."

We have perused these pages of Mr. Wheeler with unalloyed pleasure. He proves, by authority, and an accurate map which adorns the first volume, that North Carolina was the first State upon which the Anglo-Saxon landed, in 1584.

He appears to have examined with much zeal, industry, and commendable care every author and authority on her history from that date to the present. We were surprised as well as gratified to see in the book (which has of course but just issued from the press) an excellent article, corrected and improved, copied from the National Intelligencer, in which it appeared less than three weeks ago, on the life of Governor John Sevier, who was distinguished in the history of North Carolina. By the aid of Hon. George Bancroft, late our Envoy in England, the author has had access to the colonial records in the offices of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London, and presents to us many rare and rich records, redolent with patriotism and valor, never before published, illustrative of the early times of North Carolina.—This of itself renders the work invaluable.

The archives of his own State, which were opened to his examination by an act of the Legislature, have been eviscerated, and the record of names which he presents, even to our own mind, revives many a long-gone associate, and awakes "thoughts that long have slept."

Then the author, who is a native of the State, and for nearly a quarter of a century associated with her history, in either a legislative or executive capacity, presents to us dates of birth, lives and character of her sons without prejudice or partiality.

His materials have been rich and ample, and he has made good use of them.

His documents, procured from London, as to the affairs of the Regulation during the administration of Governor Tryon, the bloody "wolf of Carolina," prove that in 1771 the first blood of the colonists was spilled in North Carolina by the royal troops of England in defence of liberty.

His documents, from the same source, place the Mecklenburg declaration, in May, 1775, beyond all question or cavil.

His portraits of Davie, Macon, Gaston, and others are true to life, and show that in this quiet and unobtrusive State "some gems of purest ray serene" have existed, and whose services and virtues deserve eternal record.

This work, too, presents an original design by the Author, curious and unique. In the second volume is a plate of a tree, on which every county is laid down with legal accuracy and correctness. This alone is worth the price of the work.

Its dedication to Hon. George Bancroft, to our neighbor and friend Colonel Peter Force, to Honorable David L. Swain, President of the University, and to the young men of the State of North Carolina, is in good taste, concise, chaste and beautiful.

To the good old State of North Carolina doubtless the work is most welcome; for, although early settled, full of incidents of patriotism and heroic daring, rich in mental and mineral wealth, less is known of her history than of any portion of our Republic. This work fills this hiatus in our national history.

Not only to North Carolinians, but to her sons who have swarmed from the parent hive into the verdant valleys of the West, this work will show the patriotism of their forefathers, and the pure characters of their mothers.

We predict for it a rapid circulation: of this there can be no question, if its success is commensurate with its merits and the industry which has been bestowed upon it.

A Grateful Father.—On Friday morning last, a child accidentally fell from the steamer "Maid of Erin, lying at a wharf in Eastport, Maine, and would have been drowned, had not a gentleman standing by jumped overboard and saved it. Got any change, got any change?" cried the father of the child, after all were safe, bursting amongst the bystanders, with great anxiety depicted on his countenance, and a three dollar bill in his hand, "*Got any change? I want to give this man a dollar for saving the life of my child!*"

Tobacco for Wounds.—It is said that a piece of good strong tobacco, chewed until it is saturated with saliva, and then applied with a bandage to wounds occasioned by nails or other iron instruments, will relieve the sufferer, however deep and painful they may be. When it is recollected that *tetanus* or lock-jaw is often induced by such wounds, this simple remedy, the efficacy of which is highly spoken of, is worth remembering.—*Petersburg Intell.*

Beards vs. *Blushes.*—Beards and blushes turn out to be the same thing! Andrew Jackson Davis, the clairvoyant, (or, if not a clairvoyant, a magnificent poet,) in his "Revelations" says that the hairs of the beard are continuations of nerves, which, in men come to the surface—in women, they are buried in the cheeks; and have much to do in controlling the phenomenon of blushing! This is part of an argument in favor of wearing beards, which Mr. D. published in the Hartford Times. He says, also, that the moustache is connected with the membrances of the eye, and the shaving of it is productive of many of the diseases of that organ. The subject is susceptible of lively discussion between young gentlemen and young ladies.

Good News for Babies and Dandies.—The N. Y. correspondent of the Newark Advertiser says, that among the fashionable novelties there, getting up for the holydays, are French "crying babes," that is, dolls that make a noise like an infant crying! Another oddity is a species of tiny glass globule, filled with perfume, to be put into the handkerchief and broken, when the odor exudes!

Hogs.—The Louisville Courier, 30th ult., says:—"The market was dull for a week or two, with no change on the part of buyers and sellers to terms. A few engagements were made at $3 25 gross, and a few at $4 50 nett. No hogs have arrived, although the packers are ready to commence operations. The impression is very general that the number packed at all points will not exceed that of last year's product.

In the Wabash valley it is conceeded that the average weight this year will exceed by 10 pounds that of last season, and in point of quality there will be no falling off. Engagements have been made by packers at Ia., at $3 75 to $4, but there is no disposition among buyers to hold. Frankfort, Delphi, and other points $3 and $3 50 are the ruling prices.

At Terre Haute, we understand $150,000 has been expended at prices ranging from $3 25 to $3 75 per lbs. In Decatur county, Ind., they have contracted their hogs at $3. The crop is supposed to be short of last year.

The Cincinnati Gazette says, in remarks last week, we noticed that there was less disposition to buy Hogs at rates, while holders were more anxious to sell, and this has been the case during throughout the past week, in consequence of the views of buyers and sellers having prevented contracts to any extent, the only operation heard of was for Hogs deliverable from 10th to 20th October, at $4,50. This price is not the views of sellers generally, as they are fully as high as the views of buyers.

Java Coffee raised in Cumberland, N. C.—We were shown recently a sample of Java coffee, fully matured, that grew in the midst of the shrubbery that surrounds the residence of Dr. John T. Garland's yard, in the town of Fayetteville, from this town. It looked as well in appearance as the imported article. The shrub which produced this coffee is but two years old, and bears prolifically. The berry is about the size of a grain of coffee which was planted on the north side of the house.

Mirror.

To Plank Road Contractors.

THE undersigned is authorized to contract the first seven sections of the Cumberland and Centre Plank Road, from Fayetteville to McArthur's Store.

The reports and estimates of the line may be seen, by calling on the Secretary.

Applications must be made very soon.

JNO. A. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 6, 1851.

WELDON HOTEL.

Weldon, N. C.

THE subscriber, who took the Roanoke Rail Road Hotel in North Weldon last year, having taken the house formerly Spruill's, and for several years kept by Mr. W. T. Whitfield, who now keeps the new Hotel in Weldon, and having had the house thoroughly renovated, and supplied with new Beds, Bedding and Furniture, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that his house is now open for the reception of Rail Road passengers, and all others who may favor him with a call.

Supper, including the best of Oysters, served daily from Portsmouth, Va., will always be found ready on the table on the arrival of the Cars.

The Weldon Hotel is in the rear of the Depot house, and is, therefore, although only a few hundred yards of the Rail Road, almost entirely secluded from the view of the Passengers passing to and from the Depot and the Southern Ticket Office, and will not have to pass by, and almost over the heads of, that house to get to that of the subscriber. This is done to prevent Passengers, the Ladies especially, and strangers, from being deterred from coming to the house, in the street over to his house, in the event of bad weather, they are earnestly requested to call, and be quite of the Passengers, on the boat or Cars, who have stopped at his house, as a House of Call, and standing as a Hotel, where they can be met with nicer Beds, or a better Table, either South or North, where there is not a good Hotel in the Market. He is determined to keep a House equal to the best and second to none.

The Ticket Office for Baltimore, Washington, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington City, and all points North, is in his house. The Ticket Office for Portsmouth, Norfolk, and the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road, and the Bay Line, is in Mr. Wm. Whitfield's Hotel, but the Proprietors of either house will sell Tickets for the Passengers from the Depot to either office, while they are at supper.

JAMES GILL.

Weldon, Nov. 4, 1851.

NEVER BE WITHOUT A REMEDY.

So certain is the fact that Dr. Little's Vermifuge will relieve children from worms, that we have them, that hundreds of families in this city do not pretend to do without it. It is a well known fact that children are frequently physicked for several days, without much improvement, when a single remedy has been used they have been relieved immediately. For all bowel complaints Dr. Little's Vermifuge is excellent, and if used in time, will save many children from worms, as it often is, it is a matter of life or death in a few hours, when it is not administered at once. When children are pale or sickly, and have been attended with the usual symptoms of worms, a single dose of this nothing more is necessary than to use it, and if it should require a second or third dose, use it, and only repeat it every few times in order to prevent the worms from getting a foothold.

The following statements have been recently received:

Americus, Ga., Oct. 1, 1851.

As I have used Dr. Little's Vermifuge in my own family, I take pleasure in saying that I have found it to be a most excellent remedy for worms. In one case it caused the expulsion of 40 worms, and some of them were over a foot long.

(Signed) JONATHAN SLAPPEY.

Americus, Ga., Oct. 1, 1851.

Having used Dr. Little's Vermifuge in my family, I am enabled to say, that it is a very excellent remedy to cure children of worms.

(Signed) WM. R. WILLIAMS.

Americus, Ga., Oct. 1, 1851.

Dr. Little—Dear Sir: After having used several Vermifuge medicines, and some of them without success in relieving our children of worms, we then gave your Vermifuge according to directions, which very soon caused the expulsion of a large quantity of worms. After which the child got well immediately.

(Signed) E. EDMONDSON,
of Webster.

When a child is loaded with worms, and frustrated with their effects, it is not to be relieved by any means, to give calomel, because it excites too much action, and together with the displacement of the worms, will kill the child before much else can be done. On the other hand my Vermifuge is perfectly safe, and produces no such excitement, but is destructive to worms, and at the same time gradually expels them.

Talbot county, Sept. 1, 1851.

Dr. Little—Sir: In a few cases I have used your Vermifuge to children who were sickly, punny, bad breath, enlarged abdomen, worms occasionally, &c., and the result was that they got well, although no worms were discharged. Giving this medicine occasionally, I believe my children more healthy. Respectfully,

M. T.

(Signed)

The fac-simile of the signature of Dr. J. F. Little will be found upon the outside wrapper of each of his Medicines.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, at his Manufacturing Depot, No. 106 Arch street, Philadelphia, and Macon, Geo.

☞ To be had also of James Cain, Fayetteville; A. Watson, Floral College; Townsend Glass, Bennettsville; Dr. P. M. Coker, Darlington; C. C. Barbee, Barclaysville; P. Pescud, Raleigh.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent for Fayetteville.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1851.

The Fall term of Cumberland Superior Court of Law commenced its Session yesterday, the Hon. John L. Bailey, Judge, presiding. We learn that owing to the number of cases on the State Docket, several of which are for capital felonies, an Extra term for the trial of civil cases is ordered to be held on the second Monday in February next. To-day, the trial of Daniel and James Butler, for the killing of Thomas E. Richardson, in Sept. 1850, will take place—the Grand Jury found a bill against them for manslaughter only. To-morrow and the next day will be probably occupied in the trial of Richard Jackson for the killing of James Bassake, and Dave Jones, a free mulatto, for the murder of a white woman in Campbellton, last August.

THE CAPE FEAR RIVER RUN OUT.—We are informed that the River this morning (Monday) presents an appearance never before seen by the "oldest inhabitant." It fell on Saturday night and Sunday from 15 to 20 inches, leaving only *five inches* of water in the channel! The Steamer Chatham, which has been said to run whenever there is a respectable dew,) is fairly aground, with all the batteaux used as Lighters.

It is supposed that the cause of this sudden and unprecedented fall is that the Deep River Company has closed one or more of its Locks; thus cutting off the supplies. It is also understood that it requires but about two days to fill one of their dams, so that we may look for the water perhaps before this paper goes to press.

ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK.—The State Election is very close. The latest accounts, in New York papers and in the Union, lead to the belief that four Whigs are elected, out of eight offices to fill. The residue of the ticket is uncertain. (We quote from the Union of Saturday.)

The Legislature is so close as to be uncertain.

In the cities of New York and Albany, the Locos have decided majorities.

Papers of both parties speak of the election as "a drawn battle," leaving each party to go into the Presidential election next year with hope of success.

MARYLAND.—The Whigs have the Senate. The House of Delegates and State Senate close and uncertain. Baltimore gave a Loco majority of about 1000.

LOUISIANA.—Three Locos and one Whig said to be elected to Congress.

MISSISSIPPI.—Gen. Foote is evidently elected Governor, but the accounts vary as to the probable majority, some stating that he sweeps the State, others, that he will have but a small majority. His popular competitor, Col. Jefferson Davis, is evidently running ahead of his ticket.—"Nearly all the Union Congressional candidates are elected," says a telegraphic despatch from Jackson, Nov. 7th.

WISCONSIN.—The Whig candidate for Governor is elected by 2000 majority, and a Whig Legislature. The Union says that this result was brought about by a union with the abolitionists.

MICHIGAN.—McLelland, Loco, elected Governor, and a Locofoco Legislature—as usual.

NEW JERSEY.—The Locos have carried the Legislature.

EXTRAORDINARY DOCUMENT.—The N. Y. Express translates from a Genoa paper, a Proclamation issued by the Roman Revolutionists in London, Mazzini and his associates, boldly developing a Programme of the next General Insurrection in Europe! It calls upon Italians to be prepared for a simultaneous insurrection.

VIRGINIA.—We are not alone in our high estimation of the value of the professions of Virginia Whigs. The Philadelphia North American, nettled we suppose by the slighting tone of the Virginia press towards Pennsylvania Whiggery, retorts with much severity upon the habit of the Virginia Whigs of promising much and performing little. In concluding its article, the North American makes the following capital suggestion as to the proper disposition of the Virginia office-holders:

"If any Whig expects to be elected President by the vote of Virginia, the sooner he puts himself in the practice of patience, the better will it be for his comfort and consolation. If the lavish bestowal of public honors and offices could produce any effect upon a State, Virginia ought to be pretty thoroughly Whig by this time; for under all Whig administrations she has profited in a manner to excite the just resentment of States which have rendered effective service to the Whig cause, and in a ratio apparently proportioned—paradoxical as it may seem—to her political demerits. We fully believe that the number of office-holders about Washington alone would be quite sufficient to decide any closely contested election in Virginia. As a mere matter of policy, without considering the claims of others, it would be wise to restore these profiting patriots to their native soil; where they could support the Whig cause more effectually."

We should like to see this suggestion put into practical operation.

HUMBUG.—In Virginia, the Locofocos call the Whig candidate for Governor an abolitionist, though he is a native Virginian and a large slaveholder; whilst their own candidate is a Northern man who, for conscience sake never would own a slave! The party has profited so much by gulling the ignorant with *names*, that they omit no opportunity of playing that game. Democrat and Federalist are cheats of the same kind.

The Wilmington Journal says that Mr. Forney "emphatically denies the correctness of the report which attributes to him" the base sentiments which we copied in our last, that "he would rather vote for the worst democrat that ever lived than the best Whig that ever lived," &c., and complains of us that we did not state Mr. Forney's denial. It would not have been consistent with our notions of propriety to state that which we never saw nor heard of. The Journal says it "remembers distinctly the disavowal of the passage in question." We remember distinctly that Mr Forney disavowed having claimed, in the speech from which we quoted, the Union victories in the Southern States as democratic victories, but we have seen no such disavowal as the Journal speaks of, and we think that paper is mistaken. At any rate we do, what we never can get Locofoco papers to do, give our adversaries the benefit of their denial; and when the Journal shall show us Mr. Forney's denial, we will most cheerfully publish it.

PLEASE CORRECT.

We find an item going the rounds of our exchanges to the effect that Benjamin Fitzrandolph, of Bladen county, N. C., shot Joshua Bryan of the same county, on the 27th ult. This is an error and calculated to prejudice Mr. Fitzrandolph, who had nothing more to do with the matter than we had. The name of the man by whom Bryan was shot was Thomas McLelland. The mistake arose from some wrong information received by the Fayetteville Observer, which paper rectified its error immediately it became aware of its existence. By correcting this mistake, our exchanges will confer a favor upon us, and do justice to Mr. Fitzrandolph.

Wilmington Journal.

No one can regret more than we, the notoriety which has been given to this false report, which was current all over this town on Monday the 3d inst. Not relying altogether upon the street rumor, we had the statement from a citizen of this town, just from Bladen, and it was so particular that we could not doubt its correctness. Only a few papers were printed and despatched before we learned from our informant, that he had been misinformed, and that Mr. Fitzrandolph had nothing to do with the murder. We immediately removed the whole paragraph from the form, and took measures, which we hoped had been effectual, to prevent the spread of the story from the few papers in which it appeared. We greatly regret that these measures were not effectual.

KOSSUTH.—On the preceding page, we copy from the New York Times, an interesting letter from an Attache to one of the American Legations abroad, which, in describing the conduct of Kossuth and his companions since their embarkation upon the Mississippi, fully justifies the comments which we have hitherto made. The Times, however, dissents from the writer's opinions as to Kossuth, and supposes that the public will "universally regret" that the "letter was ever written." We certainly cannot share in that regret. We may indeed regret that the conduct of the Hungarian leader has been such as to require the exposure—but we cannot regret that an exposure has been made of the real character and designs of one whose coming to this country may be attended with such important consequences to the old and the new world.

With the following remarks from the National Intelligencer upon the same subject we heartily concur:

"If the letter states facts, whatever may be the general regret that such facts exist, we do not perceive that any blame can rest upon those who make them public.—On the contrary, in disabusing the public mind of erroneous impressions, under whose influence it has been wrought into a feverish excitement, as if for the purpose of inveigling this people, and of course this Government, in the schemes of ambition, of progress, or of revolution, of aspiring individuals in the different Governments of Europe, its publication is surely a meritorious act.

"Let us beware now, as at all times, how we suffer ourselves to involve our own country in the intestine divisions of other nations, whether European or American. The sentiment is as just now as when it was originally delivered by the revered Washington to his countrymen (on his retirement from the Presidency) that the great rule of conduct for us is, ever to avoid entangling our peace and prosperity in the toils of European politics.

"If the object of the offer by Congress to Kossuth and his associates of a passage to the United States was any thing more than to afford them the means of reaching an asylum from persecution—a home in which, identified with the native Republicans of the United States, they might become respected and protected citizens—which, the Times appears to intimate, would "indicate a gross misapprehension of the character and position" of Kossuth—why, then, we must say, we have entirely misunderstood both the motive and the action of Congress, and the feeling of the People of the United States, in that matter.

"Congress certainly never intended to enlist this Government, or this People, in any scheme of Kossuth and his associates for revolutionizing Europe."

The Baltimore Patriot also publishes a letter from a gentleman in France, who, it avouches, is entitled to the highest confidence, giving a similar account of Kossuth's conduct, as it came under his own observation.

WORLD'S FAIR IN NEW YORK.—Mr. Riddle, U. S. Commissioner at the World's Fair, and M. Buschek, Austrian Commissioner, have given notice in the London papers, that a similar Fair will be held in New York, from the 15th April till the 15th August, 1852. They state that arrangements have been made for the erection of an extensive building, in a central situation in the City, and for transferring to it, the most valuable and attractive portion of the articles recently exhibited at the London Fair.

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.—Ex-Secretary Walker has been sent to England to borrow $15,000,000 for the construction of the Illinois Rail Roads. Much speculation has been indulged as to the cause of the selection of Mr. Walker to negotiate the loan. It is explained by the London Standard, which supposes that the Illinois Rail Road Company selected Mr. Walker as most likely to secure the loan, since he secured the passage of the present British Free-Trade Tariff, and thereby entitled himself to the gratitude of British Free-Traders. The Standard's supposition is probably correct, and is confirmed by the fact, (which would have ruined a *Whig*,) that Mr. Walker's Free-Trade Report was ordered to be re-printed by the British House of Lords!

The Standard, however, doubts whether the gratitude of the British Free-Traders will extend to the amount of $15,000,000. For it says:

"The second importation that our transatlantic friends have sent us, and which we did not want, and which they might as well have kept at home, is Mr. ex-Secretary Walker, with a commission to borrow 15,000,000 dollars to construct a railroad in Illinois, and to get 70,000 tons of iron, the amount for the latter to be paid from the proceeds of the railroad by-and-bye, and the security for the former the railway bonds. The British Free-traders are, no doubt, under great obligations to this gentleman. In order to enable them to be the workmen and in *"the workshop of the world,"* he taxed to the extent of 50 per cent. all the raw materials imported, and necessary for every branch of native manufactures; and he did this with a full knowledge, and, in fact, with the acknowledgment, that the internal trade of his country was then equal to ten times the value of the foreign trade thereof! Still we doubt if his friends here will fork out the cash he wants. But his free-trade favors and principles have no doubt secured him his present position and employment, for we can scarcely believe that he has been recommended to it because, as we have been told, he was the first individual in the United States who broached the opinion that it would be judicious on the part of the State of Mississippi to repudiate her debt!"

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.—A Virginia Editor, having quit politics, and established a Banking House—[where under the sun did he find the capital to commence upon?]—the Richmond Whig indicates its determination to *"patronize"* him, as follows:—

"There is nothing that does the Press more honor than the feeling of brotherhood which always retains its hold upon those who have been members of it. Mr. Gallaher will no doubt receive the benefit of this sentiment of the Sons of Faust. Of course, he will repay it. For our part, we shall give him all our business: he shall discount all the bills of our delinquent subscribers for us. If he will do as much for all the rest of his late "contemporaries," he will soon out-figure Rothschilds as a banker."

We have "a few" bills of the same sort, that Mr. Gallaher may have at his own price. We could hardly refuse to exchange them for "well executed counterfeits," as the bill holder proposed to the bank which had suspended specie payments.

The Wilmington Journal is incorrigible. It is like pouring water on a duck's back, to urge it, and to dare it, to publish the truth, to give its readers a chance to see for themselves the New York resolutions of which it has furnished them *its own account*. Happy Editor, whose readers are content thus to be gulled! Happy readers, who believe with the poet,—

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

We give it up as a hopeless case.

P. S. We see that the Editor of the Journal is hard run for news to fill his paper. We would suggest to him that those New York Democratic resolutions would be *news*, most decidedly, to those who have only had his version of them. They would fill a column or two.

GOLD.—A steamer brought $600,000 from California last week, and another carried off nearly a million to England.

The Washington Republic contradicts the report that Mr. Rives has been recalled from France, or is about to return.

A law exists in Virginia which is somewhat onerous on those matrimonially disposed, requiring the candidates for the hymeneal bands not only to take out a license before the ceremony can be performed, but also to go before the proper officer and give bond that the commonwealth shall not become chargeable with the support of the issue of the union. To avoid the publicity and inconveniences arising from compliance with this law is often an object with parties, and to effect it a Gretna Green is made of the bridge at Harper's Ferry, which spanning the Potomac from Maryland to Virginia, affords a neutral territory on which the rites can be solemnized without a compliance with the laws of either State. Two of these marriages took place on the bridge last week.

There is a North Carolina Gretna Green also, for the accommodation of those couples in the Southern part of Virginia who are not disposed to submit to the onerous laws of that ancient Commonwealth. It is at Garysburg, Northampton county, and the fine old gentleman who ties the knot is Roderick B. Gary, Esq., who, when we last saw him some years ago, was the personification of all that is good in a landlord and 'Squire.

Proposed Division of Oregon.—A movement has lately been set on foot by the settlers in Oregon Territory which has for its object the organization of a separate Territorial Government for that portion which lies to the north of the Columbia river. It is to be called the Columbia Territory, and throughout its vast extent is well adapted to agriculture, commerce, and manufacturing.

CORRECT VIEWS.—We are glad to find any thing to approve in the Wilmington Journal—the following, for example:—

"Popular enthusiasm changes about as rapidly as the weather. This time last week every exchange paper we received, was filled with articles laudatory to Kossuth. Since that time information has been received of the false step which he has taken at Marseilles in quarrelling with the officers of the National vessel, placed at his disposal, and attempting by his conduct to compromise our relations with nations with whom we are on friendly terms, and to whom we are bound by treaty stipulations. There seems to be but one opinion as to the impropriety of Kossuth's course in this respect. It has certainly lowered him in the estimation of all thinking men, but it cannot justify the tone which is adopted towards him by some Journals. With the usual exaggeration of excited feeling, we have been apt to award Kossuth a position to which neither he nor any other man is or has been entitled—an equality with Washington. The world has seen but one such man, we fear it will never see another.—But it would be folly to deny to Kossuth the possession of splendid abilities, and gorgeous eloquence. His writings and speeches alone, of which no folly can deprive him, stamp his name with the impress of immortality. His actions prove the possession of administrative talent of a high order, and the immense influence he gained over his countrymen, could never have been wielded by a common man.

"But the people of this country are beginning to find out one painful and discouraging circumstance connected with European Democracy. It is radically tinctured and tainted with socialism and agrarianism. The idea of regulated freedom, as understood in the United States, is almost unknown. Even Kossuth consents to place himself by the side of such Red Republicans as Louis Blanc and Ledru Rollin. The movement in Europe is not simply, or even chiefly political. It is the uprising of the unpropertied against the propertied classes. We must confess that the French Republic looks to us very much like a failure, and we see no help for it.—A sword is hard because it is made of steel, not because it has a particular form. We might fashion wood into the same form, and it would be nothing but wood after all. So it is with nations. If not suited for freedom, the mere *form* does not make them free, any more than the form of a sword can change wood into steel."—*Wilmington Journal.*

DESTRUCTION OF A WHALE SHIP BY A WHALE.—Capt. Deblois, master of the New Bedford whale ship Ann Alexander, has arrived at New York in the steamer Cherokee, and reports the immediate sinking of his ship in the South Pacific ocean, on the 20th of August last, by a blow from a whale which they were endeavoring to capture. The whale, after being harpooned, and running some distance, had turned upon two of the ship's boats, and crushed them in succession in its ponderous jaws, the crews, nine in each, providentially escaping by throwing themselves into the sea, and being picked up by a third boat. The whale was then harpooned from the ship itself, which he instantly attacked, struck her with tremendous violence, shaking her from stem to stern. She quivered under the violence of the shock, as if she had struck upon a rock! Capt. Deblois immediately descended into the forecastle, and there to his horror, discovered that the monster had struck the ship about two feet from the keel, abreast the foremast, knocking a great hole entirely through her bottom, through which the water rushed impetuously! She sunk in a few hours, the crew taking to their boats, with scarcely any provisions or water. Two days after, they fell in with a vessel, which took them on board.

This is a wonderful instance of the power of the whale.

Magnificent Bequest.—The late Abraham G. Thompson has left about *two hundred thousand dollars* to charitable societies in this city, among which are the following:—

American Bible Society,	$50,000
American Tract Society,	30,000
American Home M. Society,	20,000
New York State Colonization,	20,000
Central Board of Education,	20,000
American B. C. F. Mission,	20,000
Deaf and Dumb Institution,	20,000
Blind Institution,	20,000

New York Express.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 11.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	12 a 13
Ditto, apple,	50 a 52	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lead, bar,	6¼ a 7
Bacon,	13½ a 14	Molasses,	26 a 27
Bagging,	12½ a 18	Nails, cut,	4 a 4½
Cotton,	7 a 7⅞	Oats,	45 a 50
Corn,	80 a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	10 a 11	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4¾ a 5¼	Salt, sack,	1 40 a 1 45
Feathers,	32 a 35	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	1 05 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	85 a 90
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	a 50
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	a 20
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	2 50		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6¼ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

COTTON.—Very little change in this article, manufacturers principally sustaining the market.

FLOUR.—The price has given way—sells at quotations.

LIME 2 50.

WOOL.—The present price not quite sustained, but as yet we do not alter quotations.

NAVAL STORES.—No change in either Turpentine or Spirits.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon scarce, but depressed in value; Hams 12¼, Sides 12, Shoulders 11. Corn—no change, stock full. Lard 11½ to 12. Turpentine 2 30 to 2 35; Hard 1 35; Spirits 29; common Rosin 95. Tar 1 60. Shingles 2 75 to $3. Timber—Sales of one raft at $8½, one at $10, and one mill at $10½.—*Herald.*

At New York, cotton dull at a decline of ⅛. At Columbia, cotton 5½ to 7¼.

At Charleston, cotton 6 to 8½. Middling to good middling 7⅞ to 7⅞. Market firm, with upward tendency.

Total receipts of cotton 302,070 bales, against 256,373 last year. Increase 45,697.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on Thursday, the 6th inst., by the Rev. Daniel Johnson, Mr. JAMES WILKISON, of Cumberland, to Miss SARAH, daughter of John McNatt, dec'd.

In Robeson county, on the 7th inst., by Henry Bullock, Esq., Mr. ALEXANDER McLEOD to Miss FLORA, daughter of Col. D. McQueen, all of the said county.

DIED,

In this place, on the 4th inst., after an illness of several months, Capt. JOHN STEWART, in the 43d year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 8.—Steamer Chatham, with boats Telegraph, Express and Cumberland, with goods for Eccles & Griffin, J B Troy, J Hiatt, I Long, R J Long, J W Farish, Hooker & Wharton, Rankin, McLean & Hanna, W J McConnel, J A Craven, G W Johnson, J Ingold, Ellis, Kinder & Co, J F Prather, Murchison, Reid & Co, J Smith & Co, N Kendall, Wall & McDonald, Mickle & Ashe, D Marshall, J Hargrave, E C Hall, J McInnis, J D Williams, W S Gilmer, G Womack, D & J McRae, M Brown & Son, C Banks, E Penry, J H Thompson, Weatherly & Dick, R Bowe, Hon R Strange, P Taylor, Lash & Moore, A C Freeman, C A Brown, S Godwin, D Murphy, C F & Deep River Co, W R Love & Co, H L Myrover, Porter & Ogden, H & E J Lilly, King & Hege, Jenkins & Roberts, C S Johnson, C Craven, W J Parker, J Stafford, Moore & Harris, Wall & McDonald, J Woltering, Barndardt, Hix & Co, A H Dewar, Summerel, Powe & Co, S Perry, C A Hanna, Arey, Shemwell & Co, G W Johnson, Ennis, Shemwell & Co, Waggoner & Tomason, J M A Drake, J D Williams, J B McDade, J A & Baldwin, H Branson & Son, Holmes, Culp & Co, C W Williams, Holt, Murray & Co, M L & R J Holmes, T B Tyson, Rankin & McLean, J F Chambers, R Gray, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, D & W McLaurin, Bitting & Freeman, Gilmer & Glenn, Dillon & Wright, J Lunn, C T Haigh & Son, E Belo, Brower & Moffitt, R D Golding, J & B G Worth, C W Andrews, E Hearne, W S Pemberton, W L Pomeroy, J W Scott, P R & D C Harden, B Rose & Son, J W Thomas, Rowan Factory, J J Gilchrist, J W Baker, Gilmer & Glen, Rev C F Deems, J G M Buffalo, Starr & Williams, M W McNair, I Cox, J N Conrad.

Nov. 8.—Steamer Evergreen, with Lady of the Lake, Diligence, H. Clay, and Averasboro' in tow, with goods for N K McDuffie, W R Holt, G W Brown, N McLean, S W Tillinghast & Co, Hodges, Cook & Taylor, Rockfish Co, Jones & Nicholson, G Deming, Jr, P Taylor, Weaver & Oglesby, J H Parks, E J Hale & Son, F Fries, C A McMillan, Leete & Johnson, J H Hawly, J C Blocker, B Culbreth & Co, L Culbreth, B & B W Robinson, N King, J R King, S T Hawley & Son, J & F Garrett, Boner & Crist, R Jones, Beaver Creek Manf Co, W S Latta, J C Latta, P P Johnson, L B Walker, J H & J Martine, M Valentine, H Branson & Son, Lucas & Fry, G Deming, Sen, S McCullough, R Mitchell, Mrs Hart, D Clark, McDonald & Whaley, A A McKethan, S J Hinsdale, A H Whitfield, E J Hale, J McRorie, S D Bumpass, A W Hunt, W J McDiarmid, T Garrett, D Clewell, C Stauber, E A Vogler, J Williams, Jr, J Stauber, S Boon, F D Breece, Hall & Sackett, C B Mallett, R M Orrell, W R Love & Co, J Dove, J Evans, Hon R Strange, Jones & Barbee, Judge Ruffin, A C McIntosh, F & H Fries, T Lineback, Boner & Crist, J A Hanks, W McIntyre, A Johnson & Co, D McNeill, M Gary, E W Willkings, W F Moore, H A London & Co, J S McCubbins, T C Blake, J Sullivan, M N Leary, G Bower, J & T Waddill, D D Orrell, J G Lash, Cook & Johnson, L H Whitaker, J Sundy, Willkings & Co, White & Raboteau, M Greentree, A Ellis, W W Cole, Cole & Dalton, Buck Shoals Co, F Garrett, Rev E A Schweintz, Dr S D Scoofield, Summerell, Powers & Co, J Kyle, Jones & Deming, Scott & McAdoo, M McKinnon, F Frieze, Smith, Clark & Swain, Headen & Horn, J A & A Baldwin, H G Hall, C Caison, C S Johnson, C T Pfohl, J McCullough.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 5—Schrs Tioga and John Potts Brown from New York. 6—Schrs Azorian from Rum Key, R W Brown from New York; Barque Garland from New York. 7—Schrs S R Potter and LeRoy from New York, Jas G King from Boston, Hudson from Portsmouth, N. H. 8—Schr Ann Elizabeth from Baltimore.

☞ Mrs. Anne C. Hall is desirous of selling her HOUSE on Haymount. The House is very large and convenient, having 14 comfortable rooms, 9 of them having fire-places. There are also several very large and convenient pantries and closets. The kitchen is very large and commodious; a very convenient barn, stable and carriage-house; a good smoke-house; an excellent well, and large garden and lot.

The wing, containing 7 good rooms, is entirely detached from the main building, and would make a comfortable residence for a small family. She is willing to divide the lot and sell either half or the whole. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call and look at the buildings as soon as possible.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38-5t

We are authorized to state that Col. J. G. McDUGALD, of Bladen, is NOT a candidate for the office of Major General of the second Division of N. C. Militia.

Nov. 10. 38-2t

APPLICATIONS will be received at the Office of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road, for Toll Keepers at two Stations—No. 1 at the junction near Fayetteville, No. 2 at the Bridge at Big Rockfish,—until Tuesday the 16th instant.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38-2t

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, a teacher for five or six children, from 7 to 13 years of age. An opportunity for a young man prosecuting collegiate or professional study.

Reference required. Inquire at this office.

Nov. 4, 1851. 38-3t

Superior Winter Sperm OIL,

and a few barrels Tanners' Oil, in good order. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38-3t

15 FULL SETS country-made BREECHING, for wagons.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of 1st October:—

Sarah J Anderson, A T Armstead.

Mary Bryant, Wm Blalock, Catharine Baker, Haywood Branch, John Brazier, John Banezen, Wm Butler.

Malcom Clark, Dr F J Cutler, Ann Campbell, Jas L Curry, Martha Chance, Elico Cook.

Mary A Darrah, Civil Daniel.

Eli Freeman.

Chs Godwin, Clarissa Hardin, John Holmes, Wm A Hancock, Isaac Haney, James B Hall, Wm Hopkins, Lydia Hussey, James Holt.

Wm Jordan, Rhoda Johnson, Candis Jones. Arch'd Knox.

Eli Lightfoot, W H & T Lambert, Thos R Lurkins.

Chs B Murphy, Wm C Mitchell, Thos Monroe, M A Morris, Anabella Munroe, Jackson Murden.

Jas F McKay, John W McKethan, Alex'r McLean, Neil McDonald, A C McIntosh, Lauchlin McLeod, Offy McLean, Norman McCrummen, Arch'd McLeran, Mary J McPhail, Margaret A McInnis, Dugald McDugald, Malcom McAlpin, Isabella McNeill, D A McPhail, H McDonald.

Cammello Paice, Malinda J Pearson, Cynthea A Powell, Stuart Pipkin.

J R Rodgers, A G Ramsey.

B F Shaw, Jas Smith, James R Sutton.

Wm W Webb, Louis Walker, Merill Wood, John B Wright, Charity Williams.

H H Yeargin.

38] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

Nov. 10, 1851. 1w

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

Owner Wanted for Powder.

SOME four weeks ago a box was sent to us with our name in pencil mark, and no other name about it. It contained four kegs Powder. The owner can have it by paying the fees and this advertisement.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38-2w

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

PLANTS.

I HAVE now in bloom and ready for delivery—

Cactus Truncatum.
Heleotrope, two varieties.
Daphne Odora, (hardy.)
Chrysanthemum, various colors.

The following may be planted now:

Grape Vines, at 25 to 50 cents each, some of the best in cultivation.

Dwarf Pear Trees, at 50 cts. to $1 each, some of which have borne fruit this year over 8 inches in circumference.

Osage Orange, at $10 per thousand, for hedges.

Strawberries, at 50 cts. to $2 per hundred.

Raspberries, at $2 to $3 per dozen.

I expect to receive in a few days a large addition to stock of Green-house and Hardy Plants, Shrubs, Trees, &c.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan st.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38-3w

LUMBERTON.

THE subscriber has moved into his NEW STORE, and opened a new and fresh

STOCK OF GOODS,

Which have been purchased at the North and South; among which are some very pretty Black Silks; Cameleon Brocade do; Fig'd Brocade; Watered do; Raw Silk; Silk Poplins; Alpacas; English and American Prints; De Lains; Cassimeres; Vestings; Cloths; Sattinets; Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Cotton Yarns; Bagging and Rope; Flannels; Hats, Moleskin, Fur, Angola, and Wool; Shoes and Boots; Umbrellas; Bonnets and Ribbons; Brown and Loaf Sugar; Coffee; Molasses; Cheese; Salt; Spades; Shovels; Forks; Trace Chains; Axes; Augers; Chisels; Locks; Hinges; Nails; Powder and Shot; Bar Lead; Candies, &c., with a great many articles not mentioned.

Also, a good supply of WINES and LIQUORS, for sickness and family use. All of which will be sold as low as can be bought in this market.

☞ I shall need money by the 1st day of January next, and give this timely notice, that those indebted to me may make arrangements to pay punctually by that time.

THO. A. NORMENT.

Lumberton, Nov. 8, 1851. 38-3t*

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

MACAULAY'S, Hume's and Robinson's Histories of England, in various editions; Alison's History of Europe, 4 vols; Hallam's Middle Ages; Thiers's History of the French Revolution, 2 vols, illustrated; Tytler's Universal History, large and abridged eds; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, Mexico and Peru; Laboume's Campaign in Russia; Cooper's Naval History; Mansfield's Mexican War; Trumbull's Indian Wars; Campbell's Lives of the Lords Chancellors of England, 7 vols; Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices of England, 2 vols; Lives of eminent English Judges; Lives of the Queens of Scotland, 2 vols; Ladies' Historical Library, 9 vols; Memoirs and Works of Alexander Hamilton, 6 vols; Marshall's Washington, 2 vols; Colton's Life and Times of Henry Clay; Kennedy's Life of Wirt; Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry; Southey's Life and Correspondence; Charles Lamb's do; Autobiography of Leigh Hunt; Life and Genius of Burns; Life of Lafayette, of Paul Jones, of Jackson, Taylor, Scott, Marion, Franklin, &c. &c.

Shakspeare's Works, in 1, 2, and 7 vols; Sheridan's, Ben Jonson's, Beaumont and Fletcher's, Massinger and Ford's, Wycherley and Congreve's, Dramatic Works, Eng. Illustrated Eds; &c. &c.

Johnson's Works, and Boswell's Life of Johnson, 2 vols each; Burke's, Addison's, Goldsmith's, Sterne's, Fielding's, and Smollett's Works; Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 2 vols; Burke's, Chatham's, Phillips', Curran's, and other Speeches; Modern British Essayists, 8 vols; Waverly Novels and Poetry; Irving's Works, Putnam's edition, 15 vols; Cooper's Select Works, 12 vols; Bulwer's Works; Dickens' do, complete in 4 vols; Gil Blas; Don Quixotte; &c. &c.

Colman's European Life and Manners; Lord Holland's Foreign Reminiscences; Stephens's travels in Egypt, Arabia, &c; Walter Colton's Works; Grace Aguilar's do, viz: Home Influence, Mother's Recompense, Vale of Cedars, &c; Warren's Ten Thousand a Year, and Now and Then; Hyperion; Swallow Barn, by Kennedy; Alton Locke; Lavengro; Humboldt's Cosmos; Reveries of a Bachelor; Home is Home; Lady Wortley's Travels in America; Arabian Nights; Georgia Scenes; &c. &c.

British and American Female Poets, illustrated; Poetical Quotations; Byron's, Scott's, Milton's, Moore's, Pope's, Cowper's, Dante's, Tasso's, Kirke White's, Thompson's, Hemans's, Burns's, Coleridge's, Young's, Butler's, Motherwell's, Collins Gray and Beattie's, Shelley and Keats's, Chaucer and Spencer's, Campbell's, Tom Hood's, Tupper's, Pollok's, Halleck's, and Bryant's Poetical Works; &c, &c.

Bibles, Prayer Books and Testaments, of various styles and prices; Melville's, Manning's, and Chapman's Sermons; Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons; English Pulpit; Pulpit Cyclopedia; Leighton's Works; Hoffman's Canon Law; Dick's Theology; Life of Dr Chalmers, and Chalmers's Institutes of Theology, Sermons, and Lectures and Addresses; Horne on the Psalms; Patrick, Lowth and Whitby's Commentary on the Scriptures, 4 vols; Comprehensive do, 6 vols; McCosh on Divine Government; Charnock on Divine Attributes; Neander's Life of Christ; Butler's Analogy; Wilson's Manual of Church Principles; Hopkins on the Confessional; Puseyism, its Causes and Cure; Butler's Old Truths and New Errors; Readings for Lent; Sacra Privata; Clark on the Promises; Hannah More's Life and Private Devotions; Doddridge's Rise and Progress; Pilgrim's Progress, beautifully illustrated; Baxter's Call, and Saint's Rest; Trench's Notes on the Parables; Buck's Theological, and Union Bible Dictionary; Gilfillan's Bards of the Bible; Peep of Day, Line upon Line, &c; Jay's Exercises and Prayers; Thornton's, Berrian's, and Barnes's Family Prayers; Deems's Home Altar; Wrought Gold; Hawkstone, Laneton Parsonage, The Earl's Daughter, Gertrude, Walter Lorimer, and other religious tales, by Sewell and other authors, &c, &c.

Miss Leslie's, Soyer's, and American Cookery; Miss Leslie's and Miss Beecher's Receipt Books; Mrs. Randolph's Virginia Housewife, &c, &c; Downing's Ladies' Flower Garden; do Fruit Trees of America; Flower Garden Directory; Barry's Fruit Garden; with a variety of useful works on Agriculture, Farming, &c, &c.

A large stock of School Books, Novels, Gift Books, Stationery, &c, &c. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, by

E. J. HALE & SON.

By Telegraph.

DEATH OF HON. RICHARD HINES.

The Telegraph brings us the unwelcome tidings of the death of this gentleman, which occurred at his residence in Raleigh, yesterday at 5 P. M. Formerly a member of Congress, and for many years Chairman of the Whig Central Committee of the State, he was extensively and most favorably known; but his eminent social and domestic virtues constituted the charm which bound so many warm and sincere friends to him, and will make his loss so much deplored.

300 CASKS LIME FOR SALE,

Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38-3t

TRUST SALE OF A VALUABLE

Cotton Factory and Machinery.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by James W. McRae, I will proceed to sell, on the premises at McRae's Mills, on Little River, in Montgomery county, N. C., on Thursday the 18th day of December next, (unless the Trust shall be previously satisfied,) the following Property:

Five acres of Land, with the Factory Building, Store House and Dwelling Houses thereon, with the water privileges attached, together with the following Machinery: One Willower, one Picker Spreader, eight 30 inch Cards, with Card Clothing, one Railway, two Drawing Frames with eight 10 inch Boilers, two Speeders of 12 Strands each, one Grinder, four Spinning Frames of 132 Spindles each, four Reels, Water Wheel, Gearing, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, &c., one Lathe with Tools, one small Press, one large Press, various Tools, &c.

Terms made known at the day of sale.

J. G. CAIRNS, Trustee.

Nov. 4, 1851. 38-4t*

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

WE have now on hand a large and good assortment of all articles in this line, and we intend to keep on hand constantly a good assortment of articles, so as to be able to supply all orders from Families in town or country. Send in your orders, and if we do not suit you in quality or price, then we will make it all right.

LAWRENCE & TROY.

Nov. 5, 1851. 37-4t

More New Goods.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

WE have just received the following articles, which we offer for sale very low:

Mess Pork. No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, in half and whole bbls.

A few quintals of dry Cod Fish.

Soda, Butter, and Water Crackers.

Pick Nick, Lemon and Sugar do.

Tobacco, Snuff, Sugar, Salt, Iron, &c.

LAWRENCE & TROY.

Nov. 5, 1851. 37-4t

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, Patent Balances, Pot Ware, Upper and Sole Leather, for sale by

LAWRENCE & TROY.

Nov. 5, 1851. 37

FAYETTEVILLE CONFECTIONERY.

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

INFORMS the public, that he has refitted his Establishment on Green Street, and has on hand a fresh supply of CANDIES, manufactured by himself out of the best Loaf Sugar, and warranted free from starch, flour, paste, and pernicious paints. His whole time and attention is now devoted to making Candy, and he is prepared to supply all orders with Candies equal to any made in the United States. These Candies he warrants to keep in any climate; and he will sell to Town or Country merchants, as cheap as good and pure Candy can be purchased in New York or elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, my Fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the best quality, from New York. Also, the latest Report of the New York FASHIONS.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at my Stand on Hay street, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work done in a neat and fashionable style, and on the most favorable terms.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the new Brick Store, two doors west of the Cape Fear Bank, where they are receiving their Fall Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, Bagging and Rope, Fish, of different kinds.

In fact, every thing usually called for in the mercantile line, to which they invite an examination. LEETE & JOHNSON.

Oct. 27, 1851. 34-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving and offers for sale, a well selected stock of

Groceries,

Lemon, Soda, Butter, and Water Crackers,
Pilot Bread,
Pickles and Preserves,
Nuts, Raisins and Prunes,
Tobacco and Cigars,

On the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

CHS. BANKS,
No. 3 Green st.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS;

Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; Blacksmiths', Coopers', and Carpenters' Tools; Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Ploughs, &c.; Hollow-ware; Heavy goods for Negroes, &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold at wholesale or retail, to suit customers. We say nothing about how the above Goods were bought, or how they will be sold, but we do say come and see, at the Huske buildings, Green Street.

P. TAYLOR.

Oct. 28. Carolinian 2m 34-2m

Tea! Tea! Tea!!

1 CHEST YOUNG HYSON,
1 ditto Gunpowder,
1 Catty Imperial,
For sale by CHS. BANKS.

Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

STOVES! STOVES!!

SUITABLE for Churches, Parlors, Factories, and Stores. For sale by
C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

RAISINS AND FIGS,

NEW CROP RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.
Fresh Figs.
Pickles and Prunes.
Soft shell Almonds.
Filberts. Walnuts.
Brazil Nuts.
Cocoa. Chocolate.
Preserved Ginger.
Goshen Butter, in 12lb. kegs.
Smoked Beef and Tongues.

Just received and for sale by
CHAS. BANKS.

Oct. 28, 1851. 34-1m

Proposals for Plank Road Contracts.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, President of the Cheraw and Anson Plank Road Company, for contracts for the clearing, grading and planking said road, and for the necessary lumber and timber, to be delivered on the road.

The contracts will be let out, in sections of a mile or more each, or for the whole road.

Persons wishing further information on the subject, can obtain the same by applying to the President for a copy of the Engineer's Report.

Proposals will be received until the 18th day of November next. Address, (post-paid,)
THOS. E. POWE, Pres't.

Cheraw, S. C., Sept. 30, 1851. 34-tt

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me, either by note or account, will please call at the Store of Lawrence & Troy and settle, as I am closing my former business, and wish a quick settlement. JOHN B. TROY, Jr.

Oct. 23, 1851. 33-4w

Mrs. BEVIL has opened that large and convenient house, near the foot of Haymount, on Hay street, known as the Farmers' and Planters' Hotel, where she would be glad to accommodate gentlemen with Board by the week or month.

Families can be supplied with pleasant rooms.

She is also prepared to accommodate Travellers and their horses. Her Stables are attended to by one well acquainted with the management of horses.

Those who are so kind as to patronize her, shall find that her greatest care will be to please.

Oct. 27, 1851. 34tf

Major General Election.

COL. J. G. McDUGALD, of Bladen county, is a candidate for the office of Major General in this Division, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General James J. McKay. [33-tE

MANTUA-MAKING & MILLINERY.

MRS. WALTON has just returned from the North with a new and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter MILLINERY, consisting of silk, satin and velvet Bonnets, of various prices; Plumes, Ribbons and Flowers; Head Dresses and Caps; Straw Bonnets of different quality and price; Inside Capes; Collars and Undersleeves; very best quality of Kid Gloves; Mitts, long and short; a new and elegant style of Dress Trimmings, of the most fashionable kind, and a few handsome Dress Patterns: watered and plain silk Mantillas; velvet Mantillas and Cloaks; a new style of Bonnet Linings and Trimmings, of all colors; and a handsome assortment of Flowers and Head Dresses

☞ Dresses made in the latest style; likewise Mantillas and Cloaks.

Oct. 14, 1851. 30-3m

CASH

PAID for YOUNG NEGROES. Apply to
J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 25, 1851. 25tf

NEW FIRM,

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of

Lawrence & Troy,

For the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter business. We have taken the Store, No. 10 GREEN STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE.
JOHN B. TROY, Jr.

Oct. 22, 1851. 33tf

H. Branson & Son

OFFER FOR SALE,

1 HHD. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
2 hhds. New Orleans ditto,
20 bbls. Refined ditto,
5 " Granulated ditto,
30 bags green Rio Coffee,
5 " Gov't Java ditto,
75 kegs Nails, 3d. to 6 inch Spikes,
1 dozen English cross-cut Saws,
5 casks Cheese,
20 boxes ditto,
10 boxes fine Chewing Tobacco,
Extra Wool Hats, Negro Shoes & Blankets.

Oct. 22, 1851. 33tf

TOBACCO.

PRIME North Carolina and Virginia Chewing Tobacco, by the Box and retail.

J. & T. WADDILL.

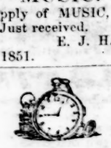
October 25, 1851. 34-tf

MUSIC.

A NEW supply of MUSIC, for the Piano Forte. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

October 27, 1851.



Watches and Jewelry,

At Wholesale and Retail.

J. M. BEASLEY

WOULD respectfully inform the public generally, that he has returned recently from New York, with decidedly a large assortment of

Watches and Jewelry.

Many of these Watches were bought for CASH BY THE PACKAGE, and can therefore be sold very low. He has Watches of all kinds; Chains, Keys and Seals of all kinds and of the latest styles; Finger-Rings, Ear-Rings, Medallions, of all sizes, of English and American make; Ladies' Chatelaines; Cuff Pins; Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Shirt Studs; Gold Spectacles, light and heavy; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Bracelets; Silver Fruit and Butter Knives; Silver Spoons of all sizes; large lot of Pocket Cutlery; Scissors, best quality; Button-hole Scissors, Surveyor's Compasses and Chains; Mathematical Instruments; large quantity of fine and common Pistols; fine and common single and double-barrel Guns; Game Bags; Shot Belts and Powder Flasks; Military Goods, including the Bass Drum and the smallest Button; Violins and extra Bows; Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Accordeons, of all kinds and sizes; Music Boxes; Perfumery; Soap; Lather Brushes; Razors and Strops; Dressing and Pocket Combs; Plated and Britannia Ware; and various other things too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Call and give me a trial.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

☞ WATCHES and JEWELRY neatly Repaired.

Fayetteville, N. C.—North-East Corner of Market Square.

12-6m] J. M. BEASLEY.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

NEW FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

1851.

THE Subscribers are now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and handsomest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

That they have ever exhibited in this market, embracing every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, among which may be found: Black and fancy watered and plain Dress Silks; black and fancy Coburgs; Lama Twills; figured and plain fancy and black Mohair Lustres; Silk Warp and Crape Brocades; Swiss, Scotch and Chene Ginghams; Saxony De-Lains; French, English and American Prints; Emb'd Cashmeres; plain ditto; changeable De-Lains; watered and needle-work Cashmeres; changeable Yoneses; Brocade Lustres; Damask Æolians; black Bombazines; second-mourning Poplins; plain and watered Silk Mantillas; colored and black Velvet Mantillas; Brocade Poplins; and a large assortment of Dress Trimmings; French and English Merinos; Velvet Neck Ribbons and Cuffs, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

French worked Collars and Capes; French worked Cuffs; French worked Chemisettes; Under-Sleeves; Swiss and Jaconet Trimmings; Infants' Waists and Caps; Hem-stitched and needle-worked Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 10 cts. to $5; and a beautiful assortment of Veils; every variety of Shawls, embroidered and plain; Thread, Cotton and Linen Edgings and Laces; black Silk Laces and Edgings.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, brown and green French and English Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Cut Velvet, figured and black Satin and Valencia Vestings, (some very handsome;) Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Linseys; Flannels, wool and cotton; Osnaburgs; Druggets; Damask Table Cloths; ditto Napkins; Centre-Table Covers, very fine; Piano Covers; Irish Linens; Linen Lawns; Thread Cambrics; Towellings; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Merino Vests; Cashmere and Silk Hose; ditto Half-Hose; the celebrated Salem Jeans, black and grey.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

Men's, Boys' and Infants' Hats and Caps.

Velvet, Satin, Straw and Florence Bonnets.

Ditto ditto ditto for Misses.

And every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

☞ We invite the public to call and examine our large and handsome Stock, as we are always anxious to show our Goods.

☞ *We keep Sugar, Tea and Coffee.*

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, and intend, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

S. S. AREY.
P. SHEMWELL.
J. R. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1851. 21tf

DAHLIAS are now in full bloom. Persons wishing to select fine varieties should call and see them before frost.

Strawberries and Raspberries may now be planted.

Strawberries 50 cts. to $2 per hundred.
do 10 to 50 cts. per dozen.
Peonies 20 to 50 cts. each. Plant now.
Raspberries $2 to $3 per dozen.
Rhubarb for tarts 25 to 50 cts. each. Plant now.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan street.

Oct. 21. 32-3w

P. S.—FOR SALE, the best COW in the county. Farmers wishing to improve their stock, should call and look at her.

WEBSTER'S

QUARTO Dictionary; ditto Octavo; Walker's Octavo; Worcester's, Walker's and Webster's School Dictionaries, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 9.

PRINTING INK.

A FEW 30lb Kegs, just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 13.

New Firm.

The undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of HALL & SACKETT, for the purpose of doing a Dry Goods and Hardware Business, and have taken the Store 5 doors East of the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. H. HALL.
A. E. HALL.
T. M. SACKETT.

August 26, 1851. 16tf

WE are now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising every article usually kept in that line, together with

150 Cases Boots and Shoes.

Hats and Caps.

—ALSO—

A well selected Stock of

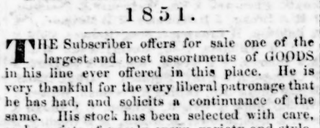
HARDWARE.

To all of which we invite the attention of Merchants of the interior, who will find it to their interest to examine our Stock before making their purchases. We will not be undersold by any one doing business in this place.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 25, 1851. 16tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.



Fall and Winter Stock.

1851.

THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the largest and best assortments of GOODS in his line ever offered in this place. He is very thankful for the very liberal patronage that he has had, and solicits a continuance of the same. His stock has been selected with care, and consists of nearly every variety and style, from the best manufacturers.

He has on hand and offers low for *Cash*, at retail or by the case, latest styles Gentlemen's Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, Brush and Angola HATS. Also, Jenny Lind, Kossuth, Artist, Rough and Ready, and stiffened Fur and Wool Hats, for Men, Youth and Boys—in abundance by the dozen or case.

—ALSO—

A very large supply of Cloth, Plush, Velvet and Fur CAPS, of all qualities, styles and prices,—by the single Cap or by the dozen.

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, of the following varieties, viz: Fine Water-proof, fine Calf, fine Kip and heavy Winter BOOTS. Also, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots. Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, of various qualities. Together with an assortment of *Ladies'*, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, viz: Jenny Lind, Excelsiors, Gaiters, ditto Half, Buskins, Slippers and Morocco Boots. Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Rubbers. With a good supply of Youths', Boys', Childrens' and Servants' heavy Shoes.

All of which he offers low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

Sept. 26, 1851. 26tf

P. P. JOHNSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED and offers for sale, cheap,—

75 bags superior Rio COFFEE,
25 barrels Coffee Sugar.
50 barrels Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
Loaf and Granulated Sugar.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Iron and Nails, Shovels, Spades, Trace Chains, Shovels and Tongs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Planes, Augers and Chisels, Files, Collins's Axes, &c.

August 16, 1851. 14tf

NOTICE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a well selected stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Among their stock will be found the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, together with a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing; Umbrellas; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; all kinds of Boots and Shoes; Carpeting; Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars; Hardware and Cutlery; Leather; Hollow-ware and Crockery-ware; Loaf, Lump, Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugars; Teas; Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails.

With many other Goods, which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on time to those who pay punctually. We would be glad if our friends and the public generally would give us a call.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE have received and are now receiving our usual Stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Consisting of nearly every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

—ALSO—

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Fashionable Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

The above Stock we would invite our customers, friends, and the public generally, to call and examine before purchasing, as we are determined to sell Goods to suit the times.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1851. 25tf

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.

A. C. SMITH, Daguerrean Artist, having been instructed in one of the largest and best Establishments in New York, and by one of the best Artists in New York or any where else, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and persons living near, that he has a Room in the Fayetteville Hotel fitted up for taking Daguerreotypes, and would be very much pleased to wait on those who may wish to have their Likenesses taken. He has the best materials that can be bought any where without any exception. He intends stopping here only a few weeks.

Call soon, if you wish a correct and good Likeness. He feels that he can satisfy those who may give him a call, if a correct and good Likeness will do it. Time of taking, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Dark or black dresses best for taking; white will not answer well.

Prices from Two to Ten Dollars.

☞ Children one year old and upwards taken, if they can be kept still 15 or 20 seconds. Time for taking Children, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

☞ Instructions given in the Art.

☞ Persons taken in groups if they wish it.

Daguerreotypes and Miniature Paintings copied for those who may wish it.

Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us,
It would from many a blunder free us,
And foolish notion.—*Burns.*

But come when you will,
A perfect likeness you'll have,
If you only sit still.

Lovers are of all others the best subjects for sitting, though the most difficult to please.

Secure the shadow
Ere the substance fade.—*Shakspeare.*

Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

TEA!

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, a supply of

Green and Black Teas,

Of very superior quality, consisting of

Very fine "Hyson."
Do do "Imperial."
Do do "Young Hyson."
Do do "Oolong."

These Teas were selected by a good judge, and are recommended as "first rate."

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 14, 1851. 31tf

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1¼ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¾ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to E. FULLER.

May 19, 1851. 72-tf

TO WINE MAKERS.

WE have a few barrels of fine old Apple Brandy for sale; such as those who want to make good wine should get.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 16, 1851. 22-tf

DOMESTICS.

LITTLE River Osnabergs; 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings always on hand, and for sale at Factory prices, by

STARR & WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

Stage Line to Raleigh.

THE Subscribers, Mail Contractors from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will commence operations this day, with new and comfortable Coaches, good horses, and careful Drivers.—The Fare is FIVE DOLLARS—same as before. The Stage Houses are, in Fayetteville, the Fayetteville Hotel, in Raleigh, the Yarborough House; but Passengers will be conveyed to such other Houses as they may select. The hours of departure will be, until further notice, at half-past 9 P. M. from Fayetteville, and at 2 P. M. from Raleigh, daily. The subscribers hope, by unremitted attention, to secure a liberal share of the travel.

MURDOCK McKINNON,
DAVID McNEILL.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1851. 78-tf

Line of four-horse Post Coaches, from Fayetteville to Warsaw,—Daily.

THE Subscribers having secured the mail contract on the above Line, will commence THIS DAY, running a Line of Four Horse Post Coaches, Daily. Leaving Fayetteville at 6 P. M., and arriving at Warsaw at ½ past 6 A. M., in time for the Cars North and South. Returning, leave Warsaw on the arrival of the Cars, say about 1 or 2 P. M., and arrive at Fayetteville in ten hours. Every care will be taken to render the line pleasant, convenient, and safe, for Travellers.

A Line of Stages will be established as soon as possible, by the Plank Road, from Fayetteville via Carthage and Asheborough, to Lexington, Salem, and Salisbury.

McKINNON & McNEILL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 8, 1851. 11-tf

75 Bbls. No. 1 Herring.
25 " " 3 Mackerel.
100 Bales Hay.
100 Pieces Cotton Bagging.
50 Coils Rope.
200 Lbs. Twine.
30 Hhds. Molasses.
5 Hhds. Fair Sugars.
50 Bags Rio Coffee.

With Alum and Sack Salt, and Groceries generally, for sale at the lowest market prices, by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

August 14, 1851. 13tf

Encourage North Carolina.

THE undersigned is manufacturing, in Fayetteville,

Boot and Shoe Polish,

far superior to the Blacking purchased in the Northern cities. He intends devoting his whole time to manufacturing and vending this very superior Polish, and calls upon all who think it to the interest of the Southern people to become independent of Northern manufactures, to give him their aid and patronage.

He is prepared to show, by *absolute trial*, to any one who will call upon him, the *vast superiority* of his over all other *polishes* or *blacking* now sold in North Carolina. Call and have your boots and shoes once completely blacked and polished, and be satisfied.

This article is offered at a price not higher than is usually charged for other and inferior qualities, and a trial is all that is asked to secure the patronage of the public generally.

The undersigned expects to visit every portion of the State to introduce his Polish, and asks now in advance that Merchants and others visiting Fayetteville will give him a call.

A. J. WOODWARD.

June 21, 1851. 77-6m

SALEM PAPER-MILL.

THE subscriber has taken charge of this old and well known Establishment, and is prepared to attend to all orders for

Printing Paper, Merchants' and Factory Wrapping, &c.

The Mill has recently been thoroughly refitted with new machinery, and the subscriber believes he can furnish Paper of as good quality and at as cheap prices as can be purchased any where, North or South.

CHARLES E. SHORER.

Salem, June 7, 1851. 77tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville: in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

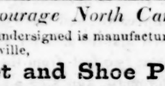
BAGGING AND ROPE.

OUR COTTON BAGGING AND ROPE have arrived. Our friends can send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.

COOK & TAYLOR.

August 18, 1851. 14tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.



THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59 tf

NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.

NOTICE.

STARR & WILLIAMS have removed to the Store recently occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, one door west of Messrs. H. Branson & Son, where they have just received additions to the Spring purchases of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Country merchants are requested to examine our stock.

J. B. STARR.
J. M. WILLIAMS.

June 7, 1851. 75-tf

Second Division N. C. Militia.

AN Election for Major General of the 2d Division will be held on the 15th of November, and Col. JOHN WINSLOW of Cumberland, will be supported for that office. [30tE

WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 300,000 lbs. RAGS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid on delivery in Fayetteville.

DAVID MURPHY.

Rockfish, Cumberland, Aug. 20, 1851. 15-6m

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
A. McMILLAN.

May 9.—71tf

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

$300 REWARD!

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, on Monday the 14th day of July last, SAMUEL J. LOVE, who was convicted for the murder of Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term of Court, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, six feet two inches high, (not certain as regards his height, but supposed to be thereabouts,) has dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, with a downcast look; some of his front teeth a little decayed, and follows the occupation of a Carpenter.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him.

JOHN INGRAM, Sheriff.

Camden, S. C., Aug. 30, 1851. 20-6m

FOR SALE,

ONE lot of Land containing 2 acres, with a comfortable Dwelling House and Kitchen thereon. The above property is in half a mile of Robeson Institute, Robeson county.

Also, Four Shares of the Capital Stock in said Institute.

For further particulars, inquire of
ALFRED JACKSON.

Cumberland county, Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

D. LYMAN BURBANK,

Successor to Hatch & Burbank,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Cigars, Tobacco, and Snuff,

KEEPS constantly on hand the above named articles, of the most popular brands, and warranted equal to any in the country. Having made arrangements with an extensive house in Baltimore, he will sell at Baltimore prices, and respectfully invites the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country to give him a call.

☞ Front Street, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart, (at the sign of THE TURK.)

Wilmington, Oct. 9, 1851. 30tf

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 10th inst., a negro girl by the name of Caroline. Said girl is probably lurking about C. Montague's, as I hired her from him. I will pay the above reward for her delivery to me, or confinement in our jail. Said Caroline is about 20 years of age—quite tall for that age.

JOHN STEWART.

Fayetteville, Oct. 13, 1851. 30tf

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

HE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.

Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

Encourage the old North State.

AREY, SHEMWELL & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of *Salem Cassimere*, black and grey, to which they would call the attention of the public. These goods will compete in quality and durability with the best of Northern Cassimeres, and are much cheaper, ranging from 62½ cents to $1 25 per yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 14, 1851. 30tf

NOTICE.—All Accounts due

the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.

J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 58tf

HEAD QUARTERS,

CARTHAGE, Oct. 7, 1851.

SIR: A vacancy having occurred in the Office of Major General of the 2d Division of N. C. Militia by the resignation of Maj. Gen. James J. McKay, you are hereby commanded to call together the Commissioned Officers of your Regiment at your usual place of Regimental muster, on Saturday, the 15th day of November, and proceed by ballot to elect some person to the Office of Major General of the 2d Division of North Carolina Militia, and transmit to me a fair statement of the votes so polled, within ten days after said election.

W. D. DOWD,
Brig. Gen'l 4th Brigade N. C. Militia.

To Lt. Col. E. FULLER,
33d Regiment N. C. Militia.

Headquarters 33d Regiment N. C. Militia.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 24, 1851.

IN PURSUANCE of the above order, the Commissioned Officers of the 33d Regiment are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House, in this place, on Saturday the 15th November next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major Gen. James J. McKay.

ELIJAH FULLER,
Lt. Col. 33d Reg't N. C. Militia.

34-*tE

NOTICE.

THE Steward's Hall at Floral College will be leased for one year from the 1st January 1852, Sealed proposals (post paid) addressed to A. D. McLean, President Board of Trustees, will meet with attention. The election will take place the third Thursday in November.

Oct. 3, 1851. 30-wtt

Clothing! Clothing!

Call and examine before you buy elsewhere!

THE undersigned has just received and opened his Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

Consisting of black, brown, green and blue Cloths, of various qualities; fancy and plain Silk, Satin, Velvet and Cassimere Vestings, of the most fashionable colors. Also, Doe-skin and fancy Cassimeres, of the most fashionable selections.

☞ A select assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Overcoats; Oversacks; close-bodied Sack and Frock Coats, of various styles; fancy and plain Silk and Cassimere Vests, of superior cut and workmanship, and of the most fashionable colors.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his Stock.

The Subscriber intends to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches. As he has taken instructions in Cutting from one of the best instructers in New York City, he flatters himself that he can carry on the business with more success than it has heretofore been done, and will spare no pains to please those who may favor him with their patronage.

☞ He may be found at the Store recently occupied by Mr. John B. Troy, Jr., next door to Mr. S. J. Hinsdale's, South East Corner of Market Square.

HUGH GRAHAM.

Sept. 6, 1851. 20-w3m

NEW GOODS

AND

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received and offers for sale, a well selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

—ALSO—

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which he will sell on very favorable terms.—Country Produce taken in exchange.

Having purchased his Goods low for Cash, he flatters himself that he can suit any who favor him with a call, both in quality and prices.

DANIEL CLARK.

Sept. 27, 1851. 26-w3m

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Order made by his Honor John L. Bailey, Judge presiding at the present term of our Superior Court of Law, I hereby give public notice, that

A Special Term of said Court will be held for the County of Moore,

At the Court House in Carthage, on the Fourth MONDAY in November next, (which will be the 24th day of the month,) when and where all Suitors and Witnesses on the Civil Docket are required to attend by ten o'clock in the Forenoon of that day.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1851.

24-tc] JOHN MORISON, C. S. C.

Hurrah for North Carolina!

Home Industry must Succeed!

I AM now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents apiece, warranted; also Locks up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. Old Files made as good as new.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1851. 24-3m

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA!

The Battle is begun, and I intend to fight my way through for Home Industry!

IF you want to save a couple Hundred Dollars, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, & Worms.

—ALSO—

Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper Work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows:

By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 24-3m

NOTICE,

A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

300 ACRES of land lying on both sides of Crains creek in the upper edge of Cumberland county, joining the lands of A. McCallum, Angus Johnson, and others. 2,050 acres of it is good bottom land, well timbered with white and red oak, suitable for staves or timber of any kind; it is one of the best ranges for stock of all kinds, perhaps in the county, with a fine spring of water on it within three miles of the Plank Road running from Carthage to Fayetteville. In addition to that, lumber can be rafted down the creek to Little River.

Any person wishing to purchase said land will call upon Angus Johnson, who will show them the land; or address R. McIntosh, at Pittsborough.

Terms made easy to the purchaser.

None of the said land is cleared—no improvements of any kind.

ROBERT McINTOSH.

Sept. 20, 1851. 28-3mw

A GREAT SALE

WILL be sold, on TUESDAY the 9th of December next, at EGYPT, all the

PERISHABLE PROPERTY

Consisting of my crops of Corn, Fodder, Cotton, and about 15,000 lbs. of Pork. One blooded Mare and a fine work Horse; nine splendid Mules, mostly young, having sold my about 50 head of blooded Cattle, crossed with the Devonshire, Ayrshire, and Durham Bloods of the best cows of Mr. Robert Donaldson, New York. Rob is the largest bull I ever saw. I have some 15 bull yearlings, from 6 months to 2 years old, and several heifers, that I have for this sale, refusing to sell them at private sale. A number of free Milch Cows. My Sheep and some Sows and Pigs. Wagons, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, &c. of every kind that can be kept on a farm. Two wheat Fans. One set of Blacksmith's Tools; one Reaper, that will cut from 15 to 18 acres of wheat per day. Many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

This property will be sold at 12 months credit, with interest from date.

PETER EVANS.

Egypt, Chatham Co., Oct. 20, 1851.

LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to remove to the West, I offer for sale my LANDS in Richmond county, consisting of two Plantations—the one which I reside on, containing about six hundred acres, and the other (known as the Russ Plantation,) containing about five hundred acres. I know it is useless to eulogize considerably land when offered for sale, as persons desirous of purchasing would wish to see and examine for themselves, and would sooner depend upon their own judgments than the opinion of another. The Land spoken of above is as well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Peas and Oats as any land in the country: in a high state of cultivation, with a great deal of newly cleared land. The buildings on both plantations are comfortable—one plantation is a fine Cotton Gin. Tasse, &c. &c.

The situation, in point of health and society, is inferior to none in this part of the State. Good male and female schools—about